

# 'Victory Is Near,' Stalin Says

See Page 3

## WEATHER

Mostly Cloudy  
Somewhat Warmer  
Windy

# Daily Worker

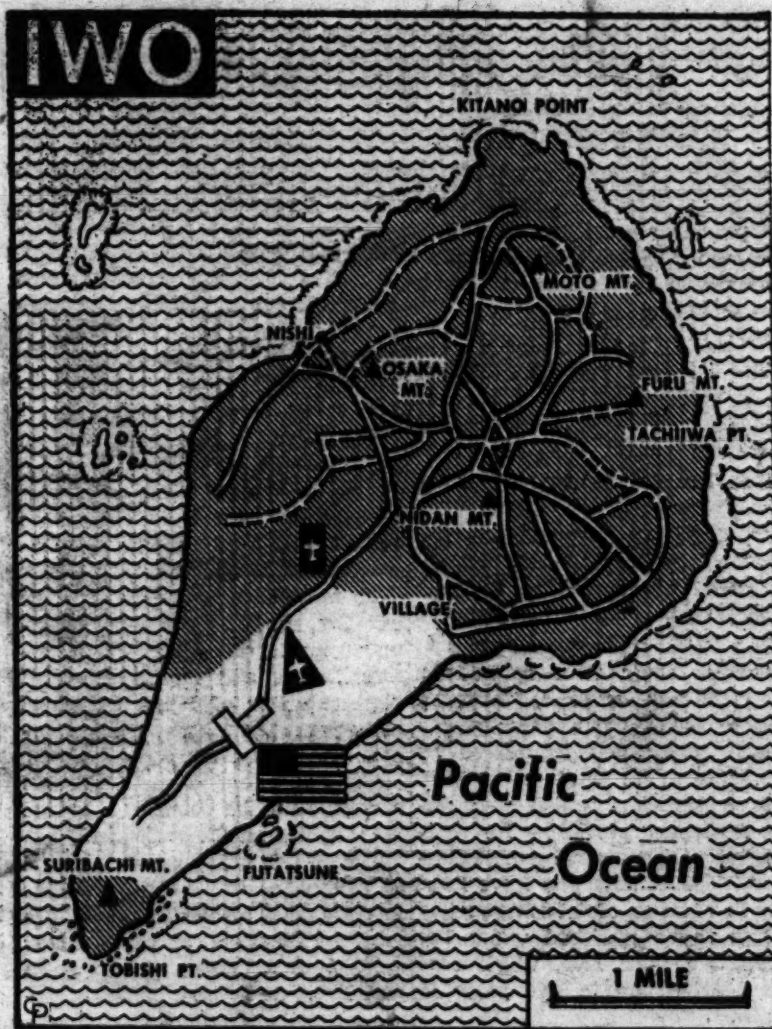
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Edition

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# PATTON ARMY WINS 2 SAAR CROSSINGS



**Scene of Bloody Battle:** Continuing their slow advance against furious Japanese resistance, U. S. Marines yesterday were reported storming the vital central airfield on Iwo. To the south, an equally fierce battle was raging where the Marines were assaulting the Japanese fortress of Mt. Suribachi (see map above).

## Invade Rich Industrial Area; 8,000 Allied Planes Hit Foe

PARIS, Feb. 22 (UP).—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army, capturing 83 towns in three days, forced the Saar River at two points today in its first invasion of the industrial Saar basin, and his armored forces reached heights above the river four miles from Trier.

As Patton's tanks and infantry fought toward the Rhine, more than 8,000 Allied warplanes attacked German transport and front positions along and behind the Western Front.

The Third Army led the assault on Germany's western gates, overrunning the last seven towns in the Saar-Moselle triangle and taking 17 more in the Echternach-Prum area as Patton's men ground forward three miles at points along a 50-mile front.

Deep new gains were hacked out in the Echternach-Prum area against both ends of an isolated Westwall segment where troops captured Obergeckler and Arzfeld. Two other major road junctions, Eschfeld and Irrhausen, were captured near Arzfeld as German resistance buckled.

### CANADIAN ADVANCE

Warm, drying weather in the northern Rhineland aided the Canadian First Army's drive for the Ruhr by hardening roads between the Maas (Meuse) and the Rhine. All Germans except occasional snipers were driven from Goch and the Canadians were closing in on Calcar, still in flames from 16 air attacks Wednesday.

Patton's infantry swarmed across the Saar River in assault boats under cover of fog at points two and a half miles and five miles south of Saarburg. His tank forces swept ahead two miles to reach the Saar-Moselle River junction opposite the rail town of Konz.

Armored forces fighting inside Saarburg cleared the last Germans from the main part of the town west of the river. Late reports said there was no attempt to cross the river at Saarburg into the east part of the town.

The First Infantry crossing south of Saarburg was made near Serrig, on the east bank of the Saar, and the Americans were reported driving the Germans out of the town tonight in a stubborn house-to-house battle.

Serrig is a station on the main Saarbruecken-Trier rail line running along the east bank of the river.

### SECOND CROSSING

The second crossing was at Taben-Rodt, two and a half miles south of Serrig. Front reports said German opposition was limited to small-arms fire and that the Nazis had not yet opened up with artillery from the Siegfried Line.

Elimination of all opposition in the 80-square-mile Saar-Moselle triangle was accomplished with the capture of Fellerich among six towns taken in the final mop-up.

Patton's offensive swept up 600 prisoners Wednesday for a total of 2,600 in the first 48 hours of his three-day-old Moselle offensive alope. Within the past 24 hours the Third Army has captured 1,925 prisoners along its entire 50-mile front for a 22-day total of 13,000.



PATTON

## Repel Iwo Counter-Attacks In Hand-to-Hand Fighting

—See Page 3

## Red Army Hailed by Morgenthau



## Bar Change in Wage Policy

WLB Public Members' Action Hit by  
Labor as Abdication of Responsibility

—See Page 2



# Wage Policy Change Barred by WLB Public Members; Labor Hits Evasion

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The public members of the War Labor Board in their long-awaited and frequently revised report on a proposed change in the national wage policy, made it clear that they have washed their hands of any responsibility for advocating a change in policy.

The public members who made the report are William H. Davis, George W. Taylor, Lloyd K. Garrison and Frank P. Graham.

The report, submitted to the Board last week and released for publication tomorrow, was immediately attacked by both CIO and AFL members of the Board, and acclaimed by industry members. Both labor and industry have 10 days for filing their respective reports, all of which will be submitted to the President by way of Economic Stabilizer Fred Vinson.

The CIO members declared the report reveals a "complete abdication of administrative responsibility." They stated it "provides no constructive and forthright national wage policy to assure continued maximum war production and full production after the war."

The AFL members declared, "The analysis of wage control presented in the statement of the public members represents a desperate effort to save the entire program of fighting inflation—at a cost to be born only by the wage earners..."

The public members justify the present wage freeze by presenting their own brand new estimate of an increase in wages since Jan. 1, 1941, an estimate which they call "adjusted straighttime hourly earnings." Actually it is a cross between take-home and straight hourly rates. This figure of 37.7 percent they pose against their estimate of a 29.5 percent cost-of-living increase.

Turning to the reconversion period, they then recognize most of labor's arguments for the need of an increased basic wage rate—which is a far different thing their tortured "adjusted" hourly rate.

In a few abstruse paragraphs they seem to indicate that, with V-E Day, workers will be left with little but the straight basic wage rate, since incentive pay, merit increases, shift premiums and upgradings within the industry would be discontinued. Yet all these factors are included in their "adjusted" hourly rate on which they rely.

## OPPOSE ACTION NOW

While recognizing that "this gives legitimate cause for concern as to what will happen when the basic wage rate schedules are again administered under more normal peacetime conditions of ample la-

bor supply and a competitive market for civilian goods," the public members advise against any increase in basic wage rates now.

CIO members of the War Labor Board, Van A. Bittner, John Brophy, Carl J. Shipley, Neil Brant and Delmond Garst, said they do not see, under present conditions, "how they can discharge their deep responsibility to the nation and to labor."

A CIO member explained that there was not intended any threat to quit the board, but rather a drive for a fundamental change in WLB policy. In their statement they said they would ask CIO executive officers for an "expression as to the steps that must be taken to secure these essential and vital changes."

The CIO members pointed out that public members dodged the plain facts that the cost of living has gone up at least 30 percent as compared to less than 20 percent for basic wage rates, by creating "a new rule" to measure wage increases.

## HIT "EMASCULATION"

Criticized by the CIO was "a complete emasculation" of WLB powers to make final decisions in wage cases, by review authority vested in OPA and Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson.

"Wage earners should therefore be advised that their cases which went their weary way through the machinery of the War Labor Board cannot result in a final decision by the board on the merits of their particular case," they said.

Also assailed were the board's complicated and prolonged "administrative routines" and the virtual breakdown of enforcement machinery which makes it "practically impossible" to get action when employers defy WLB decisions.

Industry members, however, stated they find themselves in agreement with the public members'



GRAHAM

DAVIS

statement showing that "the Little Steel Formula must not be broken." Among the oddments to be found in the public members' report which, with its various appendices, takes up 106 pages in single-spaced typing, is a little masterpiece of evasion entitled, Legislative Possibilities.

They hint that Congress should revise the Fair Labor Standards Act, setting minimum rates for a number of key occupations in each industry above the minimum starting rate.

## SUGGEST PARLEY

They think it would be fine if local governments also would concentrate on improving the status of the "unorganized millions," and they suggest a nationwide conference of the WLB and labor and industry looking toward "a national agreement" on "basic principles and mutual obligations."

The CIO members declare "their suggestion for legislation to fix wages reflects a complete abdication of administrative responsibility, and accepts an approach which cannot receive support from either industry or labor."

The industry members content themselves with calling the proposals "certain other recommendations designed to freeze wartime abnormalities in the basic peacetime wage structure." They are now studying these proposals for later discussion.

The public members' suggestion that presumably the WLB will operate in the reconversion period the AFL members curiously enough find "a dangerous trend of thinking," the "eventual outcome" of which is "government dominated and controlled unionism."

The public members' report declares piously, "We have no doubt

that the workers' apprehension about the future contributes to unrest and job shifting now, and will do so more acutely as the prospect of cutbacks in war production comes closer."

## TIME NOT YET

But they find that "the resulting pressure upon prices would, in our judgment, be so formidable as to jeopardize the whole wartime stabilization program." Again they say, "the time has not yet come... when general wage increases can be freely resumed without danger to an inflation which would be disastrous..."

This is the opposite of the position taken by public member Lloyd Garrison, former dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, who in an appendix on Prices and Purchasing Power declares:

"It must be emphasized... that under the stabilization act, the responsibility for determining

whether or not particular wage increases require price relief rests upon the OPA, and that the WLB has neither the power nor the requisite knowledge to say what effect on the price structure a given change in the wage policy might produce."

Garrison finds that "very roughly," if the new yardstick for the Little Steel Formula which labor wants incorporated the 30 percent increase for the rise in living costs since Jan. 1, 1941, total wage increases in non-agricultural industries would be around six to eight billion dollars.

A significant footnote in his appendix states that "it is presumed" that manufacturing wage rates increased some 18 percent, but that this is "only an approximation." But on this figure he estimates what the increase would amount to, not the public members' contorted estimate of "adjusted hourly wage rates."

## Senate Committee Votes 13-4 for Manpower Bill

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The drive to pass manpower legislation cleared another hurdle today when the Senate Military Affairs Committee favorably reported the amended bill providing penalties for employers who violate War Manpower Commission regulations. The vote was 13 to 4, with two Senators not voting.

The bill reaches the Senate floor next week, said Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah), committee chairman.

Sen. Thomas said today that the penalties of \$10,000 in fines or one year in prison proposed by Sen. Warren R. Austin (R-Vt.), and accepted by the committee, apply to employers, but not to workers.

The Austin amendment applies to industries other than agriculture. Agricultural workers, however, may be severely punished under a special amendment introduced by Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D-Md). This amendment, which strengthens deferment provisions for agricultural workers, would permit punishment of workers who leave farm jobs in violation of deferment regulations to be punished under the Selective Service Law, which carries penalties up to five years in prison.

A violation of the Selective Service Act is a felony. Violations of the War Manpower Commission regulations, however, will be misdemeanors.

A sharp struggle is expected when the bill hits the Senate floor.

Sen. Thomas said today that various Military Affairs Committee members made it plain in executive session that they would feel free to fight the bill as a whole or in part.

The Senate may line up in three formations in the struggle next week. One group, for instance, will fight to pass the May-Bailey bill instead of the present measure. Sen. Thomas forecast such a move. The May-Bailey bill, which passed the House, puts control of manpower between the ages of 18 and 45 in the hands of the Selective Service boards, and violators can be punished under the Selective Service Law.

Sen. Lister Hill, administration whip, may be expected to lead such a fight.

A second group, led by men like Sen. "Happy" Albert B. Chandler, wants no manpower legislation of any kind.

A third group of liberal, pro-administration Senators, like Sen.

Harley Kilgore (D-WVa) and Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-NY), who sponsored the bill which was later amended, are critical of the Austin and Tydings amendments. Kilgore, who voted against the bill in committee, will, because of these amendments, fight to eliminate them on the Senate floor.

## PROVISIONS OF BILL

"Every individual is obliged to serve the nation," declares the Senate Committee measure.

To make labor mobilization most effective, the bill provides for labor-management committees on a national, state and local basis, with representatives of labor, industrial management, and, where appropriate, agriculture, too.

Plant and employment resource surveys shall be conducted by the War Manpower Commission.

The WMC chairman is directed to prescribe employment ceilings in designated areas and plants. He may, for instance, as one Senator said, place a ceiling of zero on a pool hall. Or he may limit employment in other non-essential industries, when men are urgently needed for the war effort.

Employees who refuse war jobs, when their services are severed from non-essential jobs, will not get certificates of availability elsewhere.

## Name Probers On Army Ruling

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UP).—Rep. R. Ewing Thomason (D-Tex) was named chairman of a House Military Affairs subcommittee today to investigate a War Department order which permits Communists to be commissioned as Army officers.

Chairman Andrew J. May (D-Ky) of the full committee named the investigating group. Its other members, besides Thomason, are Reps. Carl T. Durham (D-NC), James A. Roe (D-NY), Leslie C. Arends (R-Ill) and Charles A. Elston (R-Ohio).

Thomason said he would call a meeting of the group Monday or Tuesday. He said there would be "no delay" in getting the investigation under way.

## Gannett Opens Drive for New War Chest Against FDR Program

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Frank Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government, which spent \$447,000 against President Roosevelt last year, has started a new political fund drive.

The committee, which represents the pro-fascist elements in the Republican Party, is circularizing businessmen all over the country with fund appeals.

The defeat of Henry Wallace, whose name comes before the Senate again as the presidential nominee as Secretary of Commerce March 1, is the committee's first objective.

Gannett's new drive for funds follows the committee's defiance of the House Committee on Campaign Expenditures, which last year demanded a list of 224 mysterious donors who gave the committee more than \$100 each.

When the committee's executive secretary, Edward Aloysius Rumely, who went to prison as a German

agent after the last war, refused the information, he was cited for contempt.

Rumely's punishment for contempt must wait till his appeals in the courts are exhausted. Meanwhile someone is trying to strike back at Rep. Clinton Anderson (D-NM), the House committee's chairman, who took the contempt action.

Penciled on a copy of the Gannett committee's appeal, which was sent to Anderson, is a note saying: "Communists are not wanted in these United States." The appeal circular also denounces Anderson as a "fanatical New Dealer who has CIO-PAC support."

A scurrilous red-baiting leaflet against Wallace, the administration and the CIO accompanies the fund appeal.

This new Gannett-Rumely document shows that the pro-fascist wing of the Republican Party has learned nothing from its defeat last

November.

The fight against Wallace, says the leaflet, "is the showdown fight between collectivism and Americanism."

The committee admits, however, that some businessmen are lined up with Wallace against it. The group attacks the Roosevelt-Wallace program to "provide jobs for everyone" as the end of free enterprise. Planned economy is called "the modern perfume of Karl Marx."

The war is attacked by inference. "The war is but a step in the revolution," says the leaflet.

Special jeering is reserved for Wallace's desire to "give everyone a job with a home," and for his "century of the common man." "Before Wallace, the common man never had a century," replied the Gannett-Rumely screed.

The Committee for Constitutional Government boasts that it distributed 23,049,722 pieces of literature last year.



# Home Are the Sailors, Home From a German Prison Camp

By BILL MARDO

It was like a preview of V-Day. Nervous, drawn, but jubilant people lined the long runway lobby of the United Seamen's Service Club at the Wilshire House, W. 58 St., 6 p.m. Wednesday evening, and any moment the first of the 46 repatriated American seamen were to arrive — merchant seamen who'd been torpedoed and spent the last 2½ years in a German prison camp at Milag Nord, just outside of Bremen.

It had been a long, bitter wait for these pale-faced mothers, wives and sisters, who were now counting the minutes. "I had a dream once that something like this would happen," pretty Virginia Akins told me in the crowded press anteroom, while 2½-year old Elaine Akins pressed her nose against the window looking for a daddy she'd never seen.

The words came tumbling from Mrs. Akins in a happy, uncontrollable flood. "In my dream I saw a ship on 5th Ave., there was no water, and he was coming toward me, saying, . . . I'm hungry. . . . I'm hungry."

## THEY ARRIVE

And suddenly there was a tense roar in lobby outside, as a cab halted in front of the club and out stepped the first arrivals. Some carried bags over their shoulders, others just a small valise. Their names were checked off as they entered the lobby. . . . Eales, John Wesley. . . . Rose, Joseph Carroll. . . . and there was a mad joy of kisses and crying and motion picture cameras and hard-boiled reporters who had suddenly become very soft-spoken and patient.

There was blonde, wavy-haired Joe Rose, an NMU'er who was torpedoed in the Arctic and survived a 19-day stay on his lifeboat which finally drifted into Norway. "Yeah, the Germans still think they'll win the war. . . . The prison camp was very crowded. . . . Conditions? fair. I don't want to say anything rash, or the others won't come home."

Hidden away in one of the front offices, was 56-year old Joseph Thatch, holding a handkerchief to an infected jaw while he spat blood. Thatch was born in Yalta, and was surprised to hear of the historic Big Three meeting in his home-



Repatriated seaman James Akins kisses his 2½-year-old daughter Elaine, who was born while her father was in a German prison camp. Mrs. Akins happily views the family reunion. —Daily Worker Photo

town. A seaman all his life, Thatch came to this country in 1913 and became a U.S. citizen in '37. After his boat was torpedoed the last trip out, Thatch spent 11-hours on a lifeboat before being picked up by a German hospital plane.

"There were some 3,000 British seamen imprisoned in Milag Nord," he said, "and about 50 Americans. Several thousand other sailors from all over the world. Food? We used to get Red Cross parcels every two weeks."

Hours later, Mrs. Akins and her little child were still waiting. Reporters and photographers never left them, aware of the drama behind this story of a father who'd

never seen his baby. At 9 o'clock the waiting was over. In walked slight, dark-haired James Akins, and his wife shouted his name while she ran into his arms. She fainted a few seconds later.

Upstairs, after he helped revive her, the tired young man answered questions carefully. "I spent 19 days in a lifeboat. . . . En route to Russia when they got us. . . . One man froze to death."

We asked him about the food situation in Milag Nord. "What food? One loaf of bread for seven men. Turnip soup and potatoes was our only meal. If it wasn't for the Red Cross parcels, we'd have starved."

# Soviets Killed 800,000 in Month--Stalin

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 23 (UP). — Marshal Joseph Stalin, declaring that "full victory over the Germans is near," announced last night while Soviet forces were ripping into the Cottbus-Guben-Forst defense triangle southeast of Berlin that the Red Army's winter offensive had already cost the Germans more than 1,150,000 men.

"Full victory over the Germans is near," he said, but warned that "victory never comes of itself; it has to be won in hard battles."

As Stalin issued an order of the day marking the 27th anniversary of the Red Army, his troops reached the Neisse River, the last natural barrier before Berlin, and laid siege to the capital's outer fortress towns of Guben and Forst.

Closing in on industrial Guben, 51 miles southeast of Berlin, Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army drove to within two miles of it from the south by capturing Schenkendorf. Red Army siege guns spread a carpet of steel over the strategic gate to Berlin.

South of Guben, Konev's troops reached the Neisse on a seven-mile front and Berlin said the Red Army already was attempting to cross.

The sweep to the Neisse's east bank carried the Soviets to Strega, within 11 miles northeast of American-bombed Cottbus, 47 miles southeast of the imperiled capital. Four miles south of Strega, the Neisse stronghold of Forst was outflanked and also was reported under violent artillery fire.

Stalin's order of the day announced that the Red Army's mighty winter offensive had already cost the Germans 800,000 killed and 350,000 captured. This toll raised to 9,740,000 the number of Germans killed or captured by the Red Army in three years and eight months of war.

In the 40 days from the start of the offensive on Jan. 12, the Germans also lost 3,000 planes, 4,550 tanks and 12,000 guns in the Red Army's advances along a 745-mile front of up to 344 miles from Warsaw to the "approaches to Berlin," Stalin said.

"The success of our winter offensive led first of all to the collapse of the German winter offensive in the west—the aim of which was the capture of Belgium and Alsace," Stalin said.

"The Red Army made it possible for the armies of our allies in their turn to go over to the offensive against the Germans and thus co-ordinate their offensive operations in the west with the offensive operations of the Red Army in the east."

Capturing more than 300 cities, the Red Army liberated Poland, seized a large part of Czechoslovakia and in the capture of Budapest knocked Hungary, Germany's last ally, from the war, Stalin added.

# Marines Push Ahead on Iwo

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Feb. 22 (UP).—American casualties in the bloody battle for Iwo island have increased from 77 to more than 90 an hour, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz disclosed today, but the intrepid American Marines continued their slow advance on the vital central airfield after stopping Japanese counterattacks.

Upwards of 45,000 Americans were fighting to the death against some 20,000 in an area of eight square miles. Japanese guns commanded every yard of the American positions. Enemy planes had started to break through and had damaged the invasion fleet. The beaches were strewn with wrecked American equipment and some supplies were going to the front by hand.

But Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, Marine commandant, said that his men would take Iwo, 750 miles from Tokyo, at whatever cost. The cost, he added, would be severe.

Nimitz announced that American casualties for the first 56½ hours on Iwo—up to 5:45 p.m. Wednesday—were 385 killed and 4,168 wounded, a total of 4,553. These were casualties for men ashore. Those who had died or had been wounded in landing boats or other craft of the invasion fleet were not included. In his first estimate of casualties, Nimitz had given a total of 3,650 men wounded, missing or killed in the first 47 hours.

## COUNTER-ATTACK

Again and again Wednesday night and in the pre-dawn hours of Thursday the Japanese counter-attacked in force. Each attack was hurled back. Throughout the night countless enemy troops tried to filter through the Marine lines.

Thursday morning the Marines

went over to the attack again. For hours the enemy lines held. At noon, however, the Marines were advancing slowly in the pouring rain. They had knocked out many enemy strong points and, Adm. Nimitz said, generally weakened the formidable defense of the central airfield in the heart of Iwo. But Nimitz added:

"There was little change in positions of the front lines."

It was a foot by foot advance. The Marines were believed to be about 200 yards from the southern edge of the airfield. It was indicated that every yard would be redeemed by American blood before the first men stormed onto the field.

## SURIBACHI VOLCANO

In the south the battle was just as tough. There the Marines had the job of taking the Suribachi volcano, a mountain turned into a fortress. Throughout Thursday morning the Marines crept forward. At noon they started an assault on the face of the sheer cliffs. The attack, Nimitz said, was made "under most difficult conditions."

Hour after hour the guns of the invasion fleet poured their fire into enemy positions in the northern part of the island. Despite rain and bad visibility, daring carrier plane pilots took off from the decks of their mother craft to support the ground troops with heavy bombing, gunning and rocket attacks.

# George Washington's Spirit Lives in Red Army: Morgenthau

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., last night compared the spirit behind the "magnificent resurgence of the Red Army" to that which guided George Washington's troops. The common feature, he said, according to a prepared text, is "a consuming devotion to an ideal and the rare qualities of leadership necessary to evoke, sustain and mobilize the loyalty of a whole people."

Morgenthau addressed a dinner in celebration of George Washington's birthday and Red Army Day, sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"Living standards which we seek at home can be realized only through improvement of living standards throughout the world," he observed. He paid high tribute to the "hopeful" start made at Bretton Woods toward "continuing in peace the unity we have discovered in war."

"At the conference," he declared, "the representatives of the Soviet Union set an example for the rest of us in enlightened generosity. They took the lead in bringing the difficult discussions to their suc-

cessful conclusion."

Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, head of the British Joint Staff Mission in the United States, praised the staffs of the Soviet Armies with which he worked as Commander-in-Chief of the Persia-Iraq Command and later as Commander of the Mediterranean Theatre.

Of the Crimea conference, which he attended, the British marshal said:

"The spirit of close cooperation and understanding between the fighting forces of the United Nations is stronger than it has ever been."

That spirit, he added, "must be constantly cherished and sustained because, even after victory, our enemies will still try to divide us in order to escape the full consequences of defeat."

Maj. Gen. L. S. Kuter, U. S. Air Representative at Yalta, expressed confidence that "the smoothness with which the military men could lay out our common plans will lead to an earlier victory in Europe. Common sense and human understanding controlled; national bias was no factor in the diplomatic field."

Maj. Gen. Fedor Ivanovich Belov, director of the Radio-Electric Department of the Soviet Purchasing Commission here, was Soviet guest of honor at the dinner. He greeted the friendly American people on behalf of the Red Army and the fighting people of my country.

After describing the Red Army's victories which have brought it deep into Germany, Belov spoke of "the great new reality of the present time, recorded in the Crimea Document: the durability and continuity of cooperation among leading nations."

Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, paid tribute to the 15,000,000 Soviet citizens, soldiers and civilians who have perished in this war. He spoke with special sorrow of the deaths of Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky and Ambassador Constantin Oumansky.

Edward G. Robinson opened the ceremonies with a toast to the Red Army, and the evening ended with a message to President Roosevelt from the assembled guests pledging enthusiastic and undivided support to the decisions of Crimea.

Outstanding United Nations military representatives present as guests pledged enthusiastic and undivided support to the decisions of Crimea.



MORGENTHAU



# 27th Red Army Day: Soviet Front Commanders



MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN



Marshal Gregory Zhukov, commander of the First Byelorussian Front, shown at a command post studying a map together with his aides.



Gen. Ivan Petrov, commanding the Fourth Ukrainian Front.

—All Photos by Sovfoto



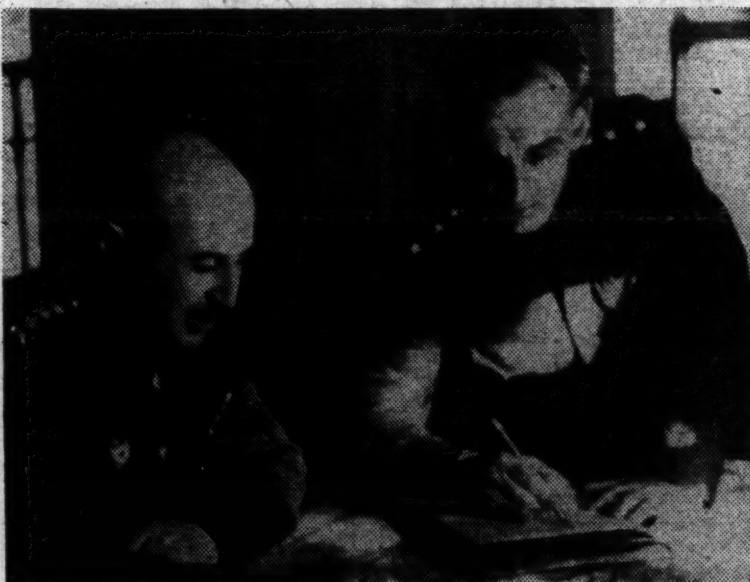
Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, commander of the Second Byelorussian Front, and Col. Gen. Batov (holding telephone) at a command post.



Marshal Ivan Konev, commander of the First Ukrainian Front (right), and Marshal Pavel Rotimistov of the tank force at a front line observation post.



Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, commanding the Second Ukrainian Front (center), reviews battle strategy with Col. Gen. Susankov of the Armored Corps and Lt. Gen. Stakhursky.



Gen. Ivan Bagramian, commander of the First Baltic Front, and his chief of staff Col. Gen. Kurasov.

## News Capsules

### Mayors Urge Planning Fund

THE U. S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS in Washington urged the Senate Appropriations Committee to reinstate the planning funds cut out by the House from a public works project bill. The Mayors' views were presented by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York, conference president, and Mayor C. D. Scully of Pittsburgh. . . . President Roosevelt on Jan. 17 asked for \$78,115,000 to carry out provisions of the Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 for planning public works. The House cut the figure to \$5,000,000.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. engineers are experimenting with very short waves, called "MICROWAVES," that may supplement or even replace wires and cables for telephone and television transmission. Walter S. Gifford, president, told stockholders in his annual report.

"The Bell System has obtained experimental licenses to test a RADIO RELAY SYSTEM between New York and Boston," said Gifford. "The immediate relay sites have been secured and, as soon as circumstances of war permit, construction will be pushed forward."

FRED HEATH, Jr., 27, Stamford, Conn., started a six months JAIL SENTENCE yesterday after admitting in Common Pleas Court that he had made disparaging references to Jews and pulled the beard of Rabbi Samuel Steinberg, New York, on a train last October. Heath also was fined \$100 by Judge John T. Dwyer. The penalty was the same as imposed in Stamford City Court Oct. 31, and from which he appealed. He was charged with assault and breach of peace. . . . A new patriotic song by Irving Berlin, honoring the Filipino people will be introduced next week at the premiere of "This Is the Army" in Leyte, in the Philippines.

THE NEW YORK OPA office announced a campaign would be carried on for more PRICE PANEL ASSISTANTS for the next six weeks, by the end of which time garments tagged with their legal prices would appear in stores. . . . One and two-cent reductions in EGG ceiling prices, effective yesterday, brought total decreases on various sized eggs in the last two months to 10 to 18 cents a dozen, the OPA stated.

### Speed of Big Shell

At ordinary range a 16-inch shell fired by a battleship is traveling about a third of a mile per second when it hits.

## Rankin Argues with Fists, Mob Style

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Reporters didn't have ringside seats at the Garden this noon. Nor did they sit in a barroom melee. They were just watching John E. Rankin, the frenzied "gentleman from Mississippi," rush into Rep. Frank E. Hook of Mississippi with fists flying.

Hook clinched and the two swayed around for a couple of minutes until parted by a group of other House members, and matted hair seemed to be all the damage that was done.

The battle started when Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan was abusing the Communists and the CIO, and Hook took the floor to make a peculiar, red-baiting defense. The

CIO, asserted Hook, "was doing more to keep down the Communists than any group in the United States."

Then Rankin snarled that Hook himself was "mixed up" with the "FEPC and the Communist Party," and Hook called Rankin a "dirty liar."

When the pair was unraveled Rep. Robert Ramspeck (D-Ga.), the acting speaker, wanted the whole verbal exchange between the battlers stricken out. But Rankin objected. So it's part of the Record.

Incidentally Howard Smith, the poltax champion from Virginia, pressed for some action against Hook. Not against Rankin, who started the affray, but against the man he attacked. Ramspeck didn't

act then, but a moment later he sustained a point of order by Rankin himself, demanding that Hook "keep his mouth shut" for the day.

When the row ended, reporters recalled Rep. Edelstein's sudden death from a heart attack after Rankin's anti-Semitic outburst against him some years ago, and remarked that Rankin does more damage with his tongue than with his fists.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York demanded Rankin's expulsion as a fascist in a statement to the press later.

"The time has arrived to impeach Rankin or at least expel him from the Democratic Party," said the Harlem leader. "He is a disgrace to America. He said

earlier in the Congress that he would not sit by me. He is only good enough to sit by Hitler. . . .

The majority of the Southern Congressmen and Senators, along with me of the North, are not going to tolerate an American fascist like Rankin. The hour has arrived for us of the House of Representatives to stop coddling him. Put him out of the House, and get on with the business of winning the war, winning the peace, and building a strong people's America."

Later Smith and Eugene Cox (D-Ga.), said they would move tomorrow to expel Hook from the House, and finally said they would press for a censure vote against Hook instead.



## Hillman, CIO Delegates Will Visit Paris

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and other CIO delegates will visit Paris in a few days on the invitation of leaders of all organized labor groups in France.

Testimony by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, helped six Greek merchant seamen escape conviction on mutiny charges, carrying five-year prison sentences, in Greek maritime court operating extra-territorially here.

Curran took time out from the World Trade Union Conference, which he attended as a CIO delegate, to appear as an expert witness on ship committees which the six were accused of forming in violation of existing Greek laws. The NMU leader testified under the distinguished defense attorney, D. N. Pritt, noted British Socialist. The two were the only Anglo-Americans in the court.

After Curran testified, the Greek judge told him: "Ship committees may be legal in your land but not in ours." Curran replied: "They would probably make your ships a lot more efficient."

## CIO Combats State 'Merit-Rating' Plan

By MAX GORDON

The bitter battle over the Ives-Quinn permanent FEPC measure, which may be resolved favorably next week, will be followed by a sharp struggle over the efforts of certain large industries in the state to introduce "merit-rating" into the unemployment insurance system.

This provides for progressive reduction of employer contributions to the unemployment insurance fund on the basis of employment turnover. It is strongly opposed by the labor movement and by all seasonal industries.

Yesterday, Harold Garno, legislative director of the state CIO,

stated that his organization was calling a meeting of its state board in Albany on March 5 or 6 to marshal its forces for the public hearing before a legislative committee on the issue, to be held March 6.

In an effort to compel labor to make some concessions on the question, it has been tied to the issue of liberalization of unemployment insurance benefits.

After some months of discussion, two measures were introduced into the Legislature last week. One, the Wicks-Stephens bill, would permit a rebate to employers if the fund should reach four times the previous

year's income. The rebate would be on the basis of merit-rating. Included also were several liberalization provisions.

The second measure, the Falk-Gugino bill, includes all of the features of the first bill but would provide rebates on the basis of the age of the firm rather than on its labor turnover.

Labor opposes the Wicks-Stephens bill because it smuggles in the merit-rating principle. It indicated it would consider the Falk-Gugino bill, but the Federal Social Security Board turned thumbs down on the plan a few days ago, thereby killing it.

Thus, the CIO will now engage in a straight-cut fight to kill the all merit-rating and rebate measures before the Legislature, and to pass the various specific measures proposed by it to liberalize unemployment insurance. These include increase of benefits, extension of duration to 26 weeks, reduction of waiting period to one week and introduction of the principle of increased benefits for dependency.

Chief objection to merit-rating, Garno indicated, was that it would reduce the fund drastically, thus increasing pressure for employee contributions and eliminating the possibility of liberalization.

## Rieve Just an Innocent Babe to PM

By GEORGE MORRIS

Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union, precluded all possible confusion on his decision to scrap the no-strike pledge, when he told reporters:

"I didn't release them for the fun of it. I am fully aware of the consequences."

He added, as he announced his own resignation as alternate on the War Labor Board, that he expects cotton mill locals to "take matters

in their own hands—the same as they always did in peacetime when grievances reached such proportions as to do something about it."

With Rieve there is none of that claim that he is "maneuvering," which scuttlers of labor's no-strike pledge usually assume for cover. He frankly says he considers the situation the same as "peacetime," and he expects the textile workers to come through with some strikes. He also notes that vital war work is involved.

While Mr. Rieve is sitting in his office and hopefully waits for reports of strikes, newspaper publicity pictures him as a man who is broken-hearted over the grievances of workers.

Actually he is shadowboxing. His policy would seriously harm the war which means that it cannot possibly benefit workers. Secondly, as is shown in pay envelopes of members of unions that violate no-strike pledges, the Lewis course was a disadvantage, even from the immediate economic standpoint.

### PM'S TWISTINGS

How does the corkscrew line of PM respond to the situation? After months of hesitation, the mixture that makes up PM's staff finally came out with an editorial on the no-strike pledge. Last time we

heard from them they were performing trapeze stunts to justify Samuel Wolchok's Detroit strike at Montgomery-Ward.

The only PM reference to the United Automobile Workers' referendum on the no-strike pledge during some three months of balloting and campaigning was a short item reporting that Walter Reuther refuses to be on the Committee to Uphold the No-Strike Pledge because it is "Communist." Now, when the no-strike issue blew off like a firecracker under their seats, PM editors calmly begin:

"It is easy to sermonize . . ." and: "This nation will not tolerate strikes in wartime, and neither, we're sure, will the CIO itself. No injustice that American workers have suffered—and they have suffered many in these past three years—can excuse even the slightest halt in war production. Not when the lives of American soldiers, sailors and marines are involved."

This is not a quote from the Daily Worker. It is from Thursday's PM editorial on page 7. Having thus "sermonized" in seven lines, the editorial then says, "let's talk fundamentals." A column and a half follows to describe how badly things have gone in our stabilization program. And that is well and good. But we don't get to conclusions until the last six lines. PM concludes:

"Yes, we could denounce the Textile Workers Union for rescinding its no-strike pledge. But if the union acted unwisely, the reason is that Congress has acted unwisely by failing to set up the stabilization and grievance machinery that alone can assure the uninterrupted production."

Incidentally, we never denounced the Textile Workers Union or any other union. Our fire always goes against misleaders.

### ABOVE THE BATTLE

Just too bad: that's PM's conclusion. Taraways may come by the score. They are falling in thousands at two. They fall in tens of thousands along the Western Front. Yes, it will be quite costly when we release the knockout blow and invade main-

lands in the Pacific. But the blame was fixed. PM's and Rieve's conscience is clear. The "bargain" wasn't kept.

We have said it a hundred times. PM may wiggle around any way it likes, but its premise that the no-strike pledge was conditional leads it straight to the camp of those who knife our soldiers.

So we turn to page 8 of PM where a headline over a story by James A. Wechsler, its national editor, almost fools us into belief that something changed there, too. It says that there is a "battle for leadership" in the wage crisis and that Rieve's action "strengthens Lewis' hand."

Then comes the shot of PM poison. There are supposed to be three major groups: the "Lewis bloc" and a number of "allies in high AFL places"; the "pro-Roosevelt independents," in which he includes Philip Murray as the outstanding figure and Rieve; and "the CIO left wing" which is for the no-strike pledge "at any cost."

This is nothing but a distortion of the picture to cover up the real composition of the "Lewis bloc" and falsify CIO policy. In placing Rieve together with Murray, Wechsler gives away the game.

But why does PM never mention David Dubinsky's name? After all isn't it Dubinsky who journeyed to Miami to plead Lewis' case before the AFL's executive council? Hasn't he tried to take him in since the 1943 mine strikes? Isn't Dubinsky the leader of Social Democrats in the trade union movement? And Rieve, Wolchok and Reuther are Social Democrats? These gentlemen, together with Dubinsky, Lewis and the Hutcheson-Well group in the AFL, make up the "Lewis bloc." They are plotting the strike wave.

As for the CIO, there is no "left wing" in its no-strike pledge policy. There is one policy on this issue and it is the policy that Murray expresses. The "left wing," including the Communists in it, are the staunchest upholders of this CIO policy. No amount of PM distortion can change that.

### Memorial Sunday For Nina Kusnitz

A memorial meeting and concert, honoring the memory of Nina Kusnitz, will be held Sunday afternoon at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15 St., Manhattan.

Camp Wo-chi-ca Parents Association and the Golden Bridge Colony are sponsoring the memorial. Proceeds will help to build an infirmary in Nina's honor at the camp.

### Employment Drop Noted in State

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Drastic curtailment of forces in several large war plants and losses in every civilian goods industry, except lumber, caused a decrease of 0.9 percent in factory employment in New York State between December and January, Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi reported yesterday.

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## The Red Army's Birthday

AMERICANS from every walk of life are joining today in countrywide commemorations of the Red Army's birth, 27 years ago. The birthday is being celebrated in battle, in hard struggle which grows ever fiercer as the Nazi beast strives desperately to stave off his doom. The mood is not a festive one—that will come only after victory itself. Today's serious mood flows from a deep appreciation of what the Soviet Union has done in this war, an understanding deeper today among all sections of our people than ever before. Our soldiers on the western front feel this birthday; they know that a powerful ally is struggling to join hands with them. Reports are beginning to flow back of our American prisoners liberated by the Soviet advance; they have been welcomed as brothers, and they feel for the Red Army men as brothers. In every American family which has a soldier on the fronts, a husband, a father, the question is asked: "Where would we all be were it not for the strength of the Red Army?"

The old lies have been washed away by the overpowering currents of history, the conscious slanders of a Lindbergh, the disgusting hopes of a Martin Dies. Our people have come to admire the courage of the Soviet soldier; to respect his knowledge and culture; to sense that the Red Army fights so well because it is steeped in the practices of democracy and anti-fascism. No racism weakens this army of many nationalities. Patriotism for the Soviet Union works only to strengthen the Red Army's respect for friends and allies. It is an army of heroes, as our own Gen. Connolly declared the other night at Carnegie Hall because it expresses the unity of the Soviet people and has the advantages of far-sighted economic planning. Yes, and Americans are also coming to learn that this army has fought so well because it defends a stage of human society in which the energies of men have been more completely liberated than ever before.

We Americans are fighting arm in arm with the Soviet armies not because of any accident of Hitler's choice; we are fighting because the complete destruction of Nazism is in the fundamental interests of both countries. The Soviet way of life and the American way of life demand this destruction of Nazism to unfold new opportunities of creative cooperation for both. This understanding, also, has gripped the American consciousness, as it is already expressed in the Crimea decisions.

To deepen this consciousness of mutual need and common destiny is the best way of greeting the Red Army on this occasion. Our two countries have everything to gain by knowing more about each other; we Americans have everything to gain by closer contacts, exchange of ideas, a richer knowledge of the lessons of this generation in which the Red Army came to manhood.

## Shameful Persecution

EVERY decent-minded American must have experienced a deep sense of shame upon reading Charles Chaplin's forthright press statement describing the political persecution to which he has been subjected ever since he made his anti-Nazi picture, *The Great Dictator*, four years ago.

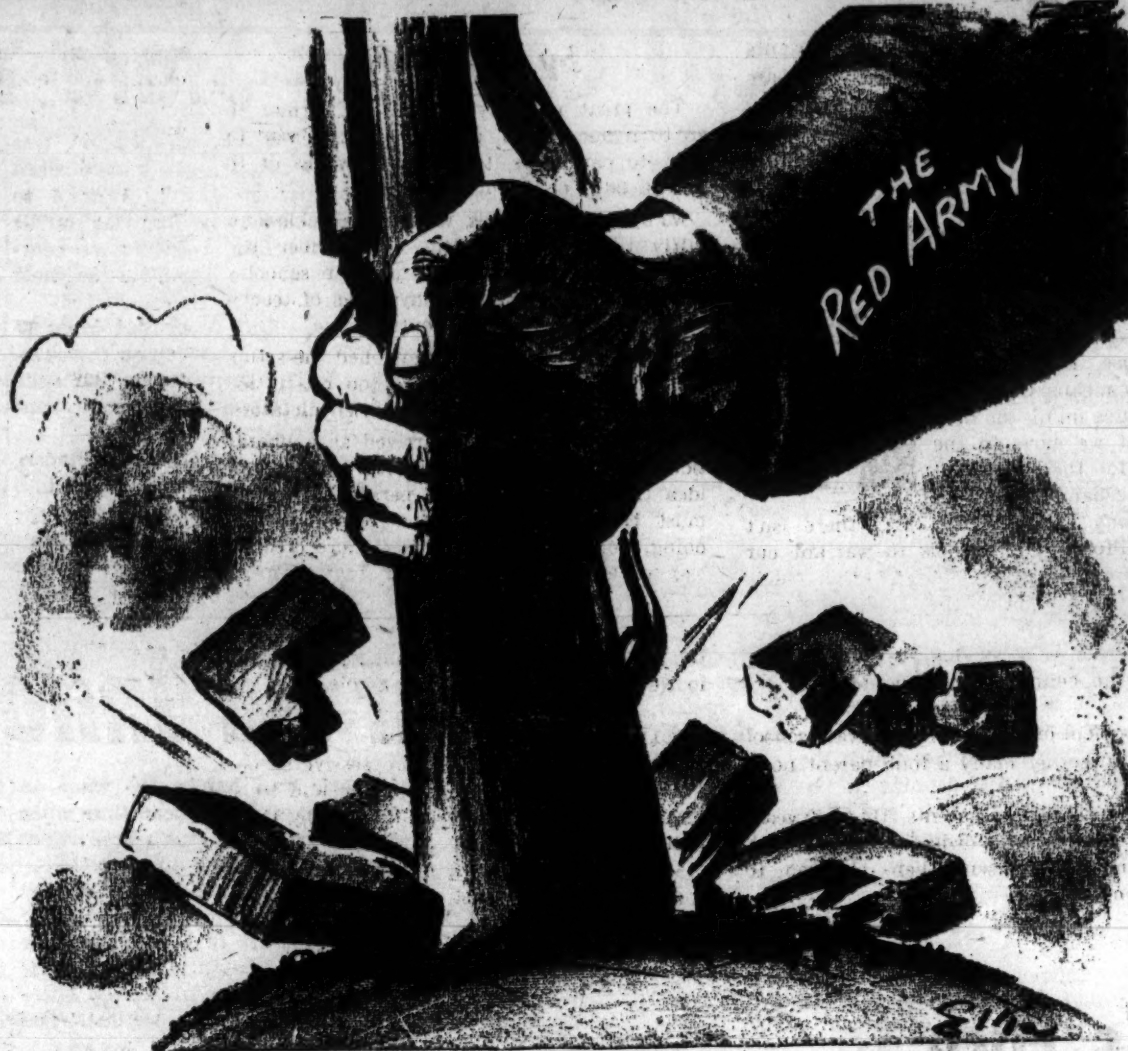
When this picture appeared Mr. Chaplin was called to Washington for questioning as a "warmonger" by the defeatist Sen. Nye. When the actor later spoke on behalf of our Soviet ally and urged the opening of a second front, he was viciously attacked by every reactionary newspaper.

And now the disgraceful crusade against this anti-fascist, one of the world's leading artists, has reached its most scandalous expression in Sen. William H. Langer's proposal to the Senate that Mr. Chaplin be deported. This is the same Sen. Langer who was once removed as Governor by the North Dakota Supreme Court.

Fascist-minded politicians and newspapers have to a dangerous extent succeeded in confusing public opinion by injecting moral issues into their campaign against Mr. Chaplin. But the real issue is political, not personal. And it is far-reaching in its implications.

For the bigots are using Mr. Chaplin to make a breakthrough in their assault on cultural progress, especially in Hollywood. They resent the growing political awareness and participation of all artists. They are trying to whip up anti-alien sentiment against a man who, though not a citizen, has contributed two sons to this war as well as his superb genius to the stature of American art.

The systematic hounding of this man recalls the barbarian atmosphere of Nazi Germany. It must not be allowed any longer to cheapen and poison our own country. Not only Mr. Chaplin's fellow-artists, but the nation as a whole should fight this threat to culture and freedom.



— To Tell the Truth —

## Hercules of the Carburetor

by Robert Minor

DID you see the photograph of the landing craft heading from the fleet to the beaches of Iwo—with a white wake of foam behind each boat and the volcano Suribachi in the background?

As Roman warriors swam strong across the Tiber, kicking a trail of foam behind—so now American warriors swim collectively in boats with motors kicking strong behind.

And if you think this is a strange fancy, pause and think again. The tools that men use

are, in full effect, parts of men themselves, and the big collective tools are a part of the social man. Ben Franklin said, "Man is a tool-making animal." And he was right. But hardly anyone fully understood the consequences of this profound wisdom until after Franklin was dead and gone and Karl Marx took it up and carried it further. Marx told us that the instruments of labor, the machines by which men work, become "one of the organs of his activity, one that he annexes to his own bodily organs, adding stature to himself in spite of the Bible."

And so it is that P-T boats and battleships and ack-ack guns and the great wings of airplanes are, as Marx said of all man's instruments of labor, "appropriated as part and parcel of labor's organism, and, as it were, made alive for the performance of their functions." The tools of today are no longer the size of a stone axe or a leather sandal, but are the size of the River Rouge plant—a single tool of a hundred thousand men.

And all these tools are no more than an extension of the man himself. For man assimilates out of the nature around him the material for his tools as "naturally" as he assimilates the carbon and lime and phosphorus and iron of the outside nature about him into his body, where it becomes the substance of his flesh and bones, of his fingernails and

toenails and the protecting callouses of his hands. There is a big step to the conscious making of the tools. It is the great step to the human stage. But the tool remains no more than the extension of the "tool-making animal." The enormous machines, the P-T boats and ack-ack guns are part of the man, the inevitable and necessary extension of the modern man. The extensions of man's hands, of all of his capacities to do things, take the form of these great factories and railroads at home, and these fleets and guns in war. And this is not empty fancy, but is effectively and soberly true in all affairs of life.

SO we see American young men, with boats and motors that are extensions of the American man himself, "swimming" stronger than anyone ever swam before, to the Iwo beach, in the great struggle for human freedom; and so we are proud. There is no chauvinism here. No men are better than other men because of the machines they make, for men can be degraded and enslaved through the machines themselves. Man himself, with his body of meat and bones and brain, is his own first "means of production." Many people don't know this, but it is true. And, first of all, judge the man himself. Then to this body of his he adds further means of production, in the form, first of sticks and stones and spears and bows and arrows, and swords and blacksmith shops, and then steel mills and railroads and automobiles and guns and battle-

ships and airplanes, in course of time.

As good men as we have less than our enormous store of tools. Russians have more meager supply of tools than we; yet they have performed marvels in this war that exceed all ever done before. They have performed military deeds out of proportion to the military tools that they possess. But long ago the Russians freed their hundreds of millions of human hands by liberating from alien bonds and taking into their own full, unfettered control those great modern tools of production which are the extension of their human hands. They freed their hands by freeing the extensions of their hands which are the factories, the mines, mills, workshops, railroads, ships and land of Russia.

ALL of this is important to our country which is, among nations, the Hercules of machines. This nation is committed by majority opinion to the capitalist way of keeping its machines in full motion. And this can be done. But to keep them in full, free motion, it is committed still more profoundly. That is because all mankind is coming to know that these factories, these acres of steel and concrete, are in all effectiveness the extension of our human bodies and minds, and cannot be fettered in disuse without our hands being chained. Listen to the sound of guns at Iwo, which is the extension of what we say.

(\*) "Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature?" (Matthew, VI: 27). Marx's Capital, Vol. I, pp. 199-200.

## Worth Repeating

DELIVERED from Nazi imprisonment by the Red Army, Lt. John M. Dimling, Jr., tells of his joy in a special story for the Associated Press, published on Feb. 22 and which said in part: "A Polish farmer burst into the room where we were lying low. 'Russky! Russky!' he yelled. 'I don't know when news like that could ever sound better. Then and there, Marshal Zhukov became our favorite army commander.'"

The Poles, men, women and children, crowded in and embraced us. They sang one of their hymns. I sang "God Bless America," and how we meant it!



# Change the World

A MOTHER in Spring Valley, N. Y., wants some advice on a school for her six-year-old boy.

"I have been for years a reader of the Daily Worker and your column and have always found you close to the hearts of the people. I want to give my boy the best education possible and have contacted several progressive schools in New York City.

"One school, Little Red Schoolhouse, is just about within our means. Ought my husband give up his job here and ought we move to the city just for the school?"

"My husband likes our country way of life. He thinks there isn't enough difference in schools to warrant our moving. I, on the other hand, feel that public schools today are not all they could be.

"My husband says if you see it my way, despite the expenses of moving, etc., he is willing to make the change. Sincerely, Mrs. K."



THIS problem of public versus private school seems to bother many a fond parent nowadays.

It never bothered our parents. Up to 30 years ago only parents who owned banks or pork packing monopolies sent their children to private seminaries.

The great majority thought it normal to go to public school, as normal as it was to vote, to pay taxes, to work for wages or to take a bath on Saturday night.

Many public schools were ramshackle and fairly harmful to youth. I remember the prison discipline of my first years in school—the frequent beatings and hysterics of teachers, the dull mechanical routine.

Grafting politics often controlled the setup. Principals and teachers were too often tied up with the ward heeler and parish dictators.

The progressive school arrived as a liberation for children. It introduced the modern idea that the child has a personality which must be respected, and that experience in doing, working and seeing is a more creative way of learning than the old beat-them-up memory courses.

In time, the progressive school has affected the public school. Gradual cleansing of politics in New York also has played a role.

TODAY many public schools in New York are as good as the best progressive school. They may not have as many shop and technical facilities, but make up for this by being richer in democracy.

My own kids go to a public school where the principal and most of the teachers are

by Mike Gold

## What Kind of Education For Our Children?

truly splendid people. There is an active parents and teachers cooperation in the school—my wife gives one or two mornings to school work.

The kids often learn by projects. Last term they studied Indians, this term the Dutch settlers of New York—next term French settlers, and so forth.

My kids learn to be pals of all the world right in their own school. We have children of Italians, Puerto Ricans, Negroes, Chinese, Jewish, Greek and other groups. It's wonderful to see how all the kids work and play together. A Negro kid was elected last year's chairman of my boy's class. This year a Chinese girl was elected.

It is also a working class neighborhood. My kids learn how hard it is for some families to make a living. I want them to know that stern lesson, too. Progressive school kids are apt to turn soft, I fear. If their parents are white-collar poor, they are often a little envious of kids whose parents are wealthy. In the public school there is more of a feeling of equality and citizenship.

And the kids learn as much, I guess. One public school in the Bronx recently made the highest collective IQ in the whole city.

Well, Mrs. K., I have given you my impressions. You must make up your own mind, however, and carry on your own battle with your husband.

## Listen Here,



## Mr. Editor

### Astoria ALP Holds Wallace Meeting

Astoria, L. I.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Queens will begin to do its part in the American Labor Party meetings to support the confirmation of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce. Astoria will hold such a meeting Friday night, Feb. 23 at 8:15 p.m. at Kneer's Hofbrau, 32-10 Broadway.

Assemblyman Charles Dalzell will be the featured speaker. Other speakers include Maurice Forge, editor of the Transport Workers Union Bulletin and Allen Tomshin, Business Agent of the United Auto Workers. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Astoria Club of the American Labor Party, and will be chaired by William Resnick of Astoria. BEN S.

### Votes for 'Overseas'

Manhattan.

Editor, The Worker:

If you're counting votes on the Overseas Supplement, I am eager to add my most enthusiastic one. I thought, when I found the first one, that I would find one every Sunday thereafter, and was most disappointed when I didn't. The two I did find so far, however, I have sent overseas. R. K.

### Wanted: Better Latin-American News

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Guild Reporter of February 1, there is a story about a newspaperman named Ray Josephs, who fled Argentine a jump ahead of the fascist authorities. That ended a five-year trick of reporting South American news. Josephs, who has repeatedly warned of fascism in Latin America, now charges that the American press is not interested in real news from Latin America.

Joseph puts it that most press agencies are trying to establish a view among their readers of a Latin America full of "romantic hot - tamale - and - moonlight drivel." He says that unless the American people are given better press coverage, they will not understand what is taking place. And he expresses his conviction that "the U. S. public is interested in Latin America." This is another score against our press sources of information. J. B. B.

### Everything's Rolling

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

With acknowledgments to the musical comedy, Oklahoma, it seems likely that just at this time Adolf Hitler may be muttering a new stanza of one of its songs, like this:

"O, what a horrible morning!  
O, what a terrible day!  
The Red Army's using my lovely paved roads  
And everything's rolling my way!"

Incidentally, in regard to that German city, south of Berlin, which Marshal Konev's forces are approaching from the southeast, while Allied planes are attacking it from the west—called Cottbus. Would you think that might perhaps be the bus that Prime Minister Chamberlain several years ago said Hitler hadn't caught? At any rate, if he caught it then, he seems likely to be ejected from it soon. ELIOT WHITE.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

## Let's Face It

DIFFERENCES within the New York state Republican organization are rapidly coming to the surface.

These differences are partly a result of dissatisfaction with patronage policies. These patronage difficulties, however, would probably be suppressed if they did not merge with greater difficulties arising from popular pressure on Dewey to produce on his new-found "liberalism."

Leading GOP reactionary circles were restive under Dewey's "liberal" phrases during the election campaign and in the early part of the current legislative session. As a result of public alertness, the Governor's maneuverability has been reduced and he is finding it tough to weasel. This is bringing him into sharper clash with these diehard reactionaries in his party.

There were a couple of events in Albany this week that serve to illustrate these developing differences.

Most important was the struggle around the Ives-Quinn permanent FEPC measure. It is reliably reported that while the public hearing was going on last Tuesday, three powerful upstate GOP leaders were telling the Governor he had made a mistake in endorsing the bill.

Actually, he had no choice. His political career would have been wrecked had he taken any other stand in the face of the overwhelm-



by Max Gordon

ing demand for the proposed legislation and his own past performances and promises on the issue. He was compelled to take a public stand because he was put on the spot by that demand.

Within the legislature, some of the GOP leaders, particularly in the Senate, were none too happy about the bill, though they offered no open opposition. For instance, the calling of a public hearing by the Senate Finance Committee, over the supposed "opposition" of Sen. Arthur Wicks, its chairman, had a rather fishy smell. Sen. Wicks is one of the three top men in the Senate GOP caucus. He voted against the decision to hold a hearing, which was demanded by foes of the measure outside the legislature and was introduced at the committee meeting by Sen. Frederic R. Couder.

YET the decision to hold the hearing was voted 15 to 2. When one of the Assembly leaders who is for the measure heard of the result, his reaction was to cuss Wicks for not holding his committee in line.

Wicks maintained that the motion for a hearing was made without his knowing that the bill would come before his committee that day. In fact, he publicly stated it would not come up and Democratic members did not attend. Yet I was informed privately the night before that Sen. Couder would spring his motion. And if I knew it, it is difficult to

## Bill of Health

THE California state CIO has introduced its own bill for compulsory health insurance. It is called the Thomas Bill, A.B. 449.

In addition, Gov. Warren has introduced a bill, the California Medical Association has introduced a bill, and there is another, similar to that introduced in 1939 by Gov. Olson.

Four bills in one session, all concerned with health insurance! With the exception of the bill of the California Medical Association, the state branch of the AMA, which is for voluntary insurance, the other three bills are for compulsory health insurance.

But the CIO Thomas Bill is of particular interest. It marks the first time health legislation has appeared which pays the doctor on a per capita basis, i.e., so much per year for each person he takes care of. Heretofore all prepared legislation in this field has enumerated three methods of paying the doctor and indicated that the method to be adopted will be chosen by the physicians themselves.

What are these three methods?

First, fee-for-service. Every time you go to a doctor you pay a fee. This is how most of us pay our medical bills.

Second, capitation. The doctor is paid so much per person per year, no matter how often or how seldom he may require care.



This is how most of us would like to pay our medical bills.

Third, on salary. The doctor works for a yearly salary as a full-time employee for a group practice plan, or for a company or for some government department. This is the only way a doctor really knows how much he will earn per year.

The fee-for-service method is the darling of the AMA. Insistence on this method, and most doctors agree with the AMA on this, because they know no other method, has hindered the fight for better medical care. If you pay every time you go to a doctor, it is to the advantage of the physician that you come as often as possible, or at least as often as you can afford. It is obvious then that a fee-for-service method is not concerned with the prevention of disease, but care of disease.

UNDER the per capita method of payment, it is advantageous to the doctor to keep the patient healthy. For the greater the number of patients he keeps healthy, the fewer he has to take care of. Therefore, under such a system, the emphasis is on prevention of disease rather than on cure.

By calling for a per capita method of payment to the physician, the Thomas Bill of the California CIO places medical emphasis

## California's CIO

### Takes Up Health Insurance

by Celia Langer

where it belongs—on the prevention of disease.

The workers of California have had some experience with voluntary health insurance, as provided by California Physicians' Service, and know whereof they speak. Mr. Albee Slade, the legislative and educational director of the Los Angeles Industrial Union Council, testified before the Pepper Committee on the value of these services. In regards to the need for prevention he said:

"The average person carries burial insurance, but he is not very happy about it. He would much rather find a way of not reaching that point. He doesn't find much hope or feel much gratitude because he is protected against the cost of catastrophic illness when it comes (the AMA proposal—C. L.). What he wants is steady, adequate medical care to guarantee that he will not reach the point of catastrophic illness."

THERE it is in a nutshell—"not reach the point of catastrophic illness." The best way to insure good health is by a method which is advantageous both to the physician and the patient. Under the per capita method the patient knows the doctor wants to keep him healthy and the doctor aims to keep him healthy so he won't have to work so hard. This is real health insurance.

\* Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, United States Senate, Part 4, Page 3112.



# Argentine Agents Try to Swerve Americas' Parley

As Mexico's foreign minister, Ezequiel Padilla, was scheduled to open the debate at the inter-American conference yesterday, it became clear that fascist Argentina was engaged in far-reaching maneuvers to force a change in hemisphere policy toward her.

Padilla, who is chairman of the conference, succeeded on Wednesday in rebuffing a move to give priority for a discussion of Argentina's position. The move came from Paraguay's ambassador to Washington, Dr. Celso Velasquez. Padilla replied the case of Argentina would receive ample and frank discussion at the end of the sessions according to the agreed-upon agenda.



PADILLA

But there was applause for a reference by President Avila Camacho to the desirability of Argentina's return to hemisphere councils. And rumors in Mexico City said that the Buenos Aires foreign office would engineer a declaration of war upon Germany and Japan in time to confront the conference with an apparent fulfillment of the Rio de Janeiro resolutions of Jan. 1942.

Whether the delegates would accept a last-minute declaration of war as evidence of a real change of position by Argentina was unclear. The United States, and the emergency political committee established at Rio, have taken the position that Argentina is a center of Axis espionage and subversive activities on the continent, which are far more important at this stage than the formality of a belated declaration of war. But it remained to be seen whether this emphasis on Argentina as a center of fascism in the hemisphere would be sufficient to exclude her from the conference itself.

## SECURITY MOVE

It is known that Colombia intends to introduce a resolution calling for a general guarantee of the territorial integrity of all American nations. It will be supported by the United States, Brazil and Mexico, and is aimed at any possibility of aggression by Argentina upon her weaker neighbors. Such a resolution would be an advance over previous declarations, which gave guarantees against aggression from any non-American power.

A third aspect of the conference got under way with the publication of Brazil's amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plans. In addition to suggesting that she herself should be guaranteed a place on the Security Council of the projected world organization, Brazil emphasized the value of a regional approach to security arrangements. She proposed that all threats to the peace be considered on a regional basis before coming to the Security Council for action.

Brazil favored the principle that members of the Security Council can vote in case of disputes in which they are involved, but urged that where smaller nations are party to such disputes, they should also have the right to vote, even if they are not Council members.

## WATERWAYS TREATY

In the Senate Foreign Relations committee on Wednesday Dean Acheson of the State Department urged speedy ratification of the U. S.-Mexican waterways treaty. This provides for the right of Mexico to use a certain amount of water from the Colorado River basin through the Davis Dam, allowing a certain flow of water from the Rio Grande River, controlled by Mexico.

The treaty has been bitterly opposed in California, although six other states in the Colorado basin

favor it. The sharp opposition of Sen. Sheridan Downey and others has greatly aroused the Mexican public, which feels that delay in the treaty ratification would be unfair to the Mexican farmers who may need that water supply from time to time.

Acheson emphasized the water diversion was justified by Mexico's needs, by the availability of the water, and past practice. But most important, it is a test of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. It is felt success of the Inter-American conference would be greatly assisted if the Senate acted quickly, over-riding narrow sectional concerns in California.

## Strike Keeps Steel Plant Shut

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22 (UP).—The plants of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation here were shut down today by a strike of 8,500 workers in defiance of CIO President Philip Murray's warning that failure to return to work would result in disciplinary action by the CIO.

The strike began Tuesday when the company hired an outside firm, employing AFL workers, to construct a shell line in the Pittsburgh works. CIO maintenance workers left their jobs. About 3,000 men were immediately made idle. The strike grew progressively worse until J. & L. plants on both sides of the Monongahela River were down.

Production loss will be 6,000 tons of steel daily, the company estimated.

In a telegram to officers of locals 1843 and 1272 of the CIO United Steelworkers, Murray said the unauthorized walkout was "a flagrant violation of the contract and your international organization's no-strike commitments."

# Are the German Workers Guilty?

By HANS BERGER

The working class cannot behave like those individuals who protest when a fascist banker in France or Italy are placed on trial—"my class, right or wrong." If a workingman has become a Nazi, a killer of little children, he must be hanged. Certainly, we understand by what methods reaction and fascism transforms a workingman into a beast, into a strike-breaker, an anti-Semite, a Negro-hater, a coward, and that is why we are fighting to destroy reaction and fascism, to prevent their ideas from penetrating the worker's ranks. But when such penetration takes place, we cannot excuse men and women who have become tools of reaction simply because they are workers.

The world trade union conference in London has expressed itself clearly on the responsibility of German labor for the misdeeds of Hitlerism. The trade union leaders of the world did not try to find justification for the help which the German workingclass gave Hitler's attempt to destroy the labor and independence of other nations.

If Hitler did not achieve his goal, it was not because of effective re-

sistance from Germany; German workers worked for Hitlerism and are still doing so. The Red Army is 40 miles from Berlin, but the Berlin working-men have not yet risen up; they are instead fortifying the city for the continued defense of Hitlerism. It is not the "Rote Wedding," the suburb of Berlin, which is marching. It is the Nazi gang and the Volkssturm. This truth is bitter, but true.

The world labor conference with its stern attitude toward Germany did the only thing it could have done to help a demoralized and fallen class. It did not put its arms around the German workers and say: "You had a very hard time, we know; there are lots of dangers and difficulties; we fully understand why you helped Hitler to destroy our peoples and countries. You had no other alternative but to become the strike breakers against progress and civilization."

## TOLD THE TRUTH

No. The London trade union delegates did not talk in the language of William Green of the AFL and the reactionary Social Democrats. The voice of world labor told the Germans the truth about the terrible role which they

played, and are still playing. It indicated the duty of the German people after the defeat of fascism, the duty to rebuild shattered countries, to rebuild the Soviet Union, too.

Does this mean the enslavement of the German workers? Not at all. No worker is today more enslaved than the German. Not only physically, but mentally. A working class that has not found the strength to rise up, to help the Allied armies reveals thereby the depth of its moral degradation and political disintegration. And that is why the world's labor leaders in London were right in talking about the German people as they did.

This is, in fact, the only way to free the German workers from their present terrible enslavement. Without becoming conscious of how it has fallen, without recognizing the reasons why the catastrophe came, without acknowledging by future deeds their debt to the working people of other nations—there cannot be redemption for the German workingmen. Rebuilding devastated lands is the minimum which the Germans workers must accomplish in order to rebuild and rehabilitate themselves.

# John L. Lewis Echoes Nazi Fable Of Allies Enslaving German Labor

John L. Lewis joined with William Green in echoing Berlin radio broadcasts of the German "slave labor" fable. Herr Goebbels' propagandists, in frantic exhortations to Germans to stick behind the Fuhrer, picture millions of Germans of Germans in chains being led to Soviet work camps.

Green picked that up as the gospel truth and has attacked the World Trade Union Conference at London as favoring such "enslavement" of the German workers. Lewis' United Mine Workers Journal, in its current issue, attacks the CIO for joining with British and Soviet unions in support of this "slavery."

Actually, what the London con-

ference did, was to adopt a statement which demands that full reparations in kind and services be exacted from Germany to replace all the war damage. It specifically warned against "degeneration into slavery" of such German labor as would be employed for the purpose and called for an international body with trade union representation to provide that assurance.

The real target of both Lewis' and Green's attacks is the agree-

ment at Crimea, which, in its section on Germany, calls for exactly the same program of reparations.

The mine journal's editorial, titled "One worry we do not have," declares that in staying away from the London conference the union did not become a party to "enslavement" of German workers. One obvious objective of the editorial is to furnish a "plausible" alibi to the coal miners for not having been represented at London.

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## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

### Tonight—Manhattan

THE BIG 3 CONFERENCE discussed by Leon Wolay, AYD director, Loebson Train, in honor of Negro History Week. Room 303, 13 Astor Place, Manhattan. Admission free. 8:30 p.m. Ausp.: 13th St. Playhouse.

TSCHAIKOWSKY CLUB is giving a special Red Army night with the famous picture "Battle for Russia" and talk on its origin. There will be other surprises. Friday, Feb. 23rd, 301 W. 72nd St. Admission 50¢. Come and bring your friends. 8:30 p.m.

POLE DANCING for beginners and advanced. Instruction. Loads of fun for everyone. Cultural and Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8 p.m.

PROF. WM. OLSON, NYU, will lecture on "Yalta and Its Significance." 863 E. 4th Ave. 8:30 p.m. Admission free. Ausp.: Br. 37 JFFO.

WORLD TRADE—Backbone of World Peace. Harold Collins will analyze and discuss the Bretton Woods proposals and related events, including the final results of the World Trade Union Conference. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. at 8:45 p.m. 50¢.

### Tonight Brooklyn

SENDER GARLIN, journalist and foreign correspondent, interprets the "Yalta Conference" and its relationship to minority groups. Admission free. IWO Community Center, 927 Kings Highway.

### Tomorrow—Manhattan

ARTIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA 3rd Annual "Salute to Spring" Dance. The Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Mary Lou Williams, Josh White and others. Saturday, Feb. 24, 9 p.m.

3RD ANNUAL DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT. Women's Committee and Auxiliaries Purifiers Joint Council. Saturday, Feb. 24th, 9 p.m. Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Admission 75¢.

SQUARE DANCING Is Fun! Come and dance to the tune of an accordion led by Engle Menaker, well-known caller and square dance leader. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. Saturday, 8:30 p.m.

### Coming

AMERICANS ALL—Can We Live in Peace With Our Neighbors—Israel Amter. Movie: "Negro Soldier." Sunday, Feb. 25, 8:30 p.m. United Nations Club, 347 E. 72nd St., N.Y.C.

RECORD—Pearl Primus and Company. YMAHA, 92nd & Lexington Ave. First New York showing of Songs of Slavery. Sunday, Feb. 25th, 8:30 p.m.

HAROLD COLLINS—First in a series of "News and Views." Discussions led by noted news analyst. Sunday, Feb. 25th, 7:30 p.m. American Labor Party, 3rd A.D., 312 8th Ave. Free admission.

### Philadelphia, Pa.

MEETING. "The Big Three Conference and What It Means." Sam Donchin, speaker. Hotel Stephen Girard, Chestnut St., West of 20th. Friday, Feb. 23, 8:30 p.m.

PARTY in honor of James W. Ford. Sunday, Feb. 25th, 21 S. 1st St. Philadelphia, Pa. 8 p.m.

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## U. S. Casualties Over 800,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (UP).—American combat casualties announced here passed the 800,000 mark today.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson also announced that Allied armies have captured more than 900,000 Germans in western Europe since D-Day. There were in addition to the 100,692 German prisoners taken in Sicily and Italy and 134,300 taken in North Africa.

That made a grand total of 1,134,992 German prisoners captured since November, 1942.

Stimson said U.S. Army casualties on all fronts compiled through Feb. 14 were 711,497. This figure reflected actual events through the middle of January.

Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties to date have totaled 89,665. The grand total of 801,162 was an increase of 18,932 over last week's total.

The Army casualties included 138,723 dead; 420,465 wounded, of whom nearly half have returned to duty; 60,086 prisoners of war and 92,223 missing in action.

## FOREIGN BRIEFS

### Chetniks Admit Aid to Nazis

Lt. Walter J. Sebastian of Chicago, recently rescued from a Nazi prison hospital in Yugoslavia, reported in the Chicago Times: "There were three CHETNIK officers here. They weren't prisoners of war. One of them showed me a picture of himself with their general, Mihailovitch. They told me they had been fighting for the Germans. They said they had to but they didn't like it." . . . The entire population of Cuneo, NORTH ITALY, braced Nazi terror to attend the funeral of Tancredi Gallimberti, Piedmont partisan leader, murdered by the Nazis.

The ALLIED COMMISSION and Italian Government jointly announced that starting March 1 every Italian will get 300 grams of bread daily or its equivalent in bread and macaroni. The previous daily ration of 200 grams had aroused considerable discontent. Italians have expected the increase since President Roosevelt requested it Oct. 31, 1944.

Four hundred persons were arrested in Ploesti, ROMANIA, following the earlier arrest of 15 fascist legionnaires after a gun battle.

TURKEY may declare war on the Axis. . . A summary of the Dean of Canterbury's book, SOVIET POWER, was published by the Belgian underground during the Nazi occupation. . . The Red Army captured the NAZI EXECUTIONER, Fischer, former governor of Warsaw, who liquidated the Warsaw Ghetto. . . A university is already holding classes in newly liberated LODZ, Poland's second largest city.

President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia said that he is determined that the SUDETEN GERMANS must leave Czechoslovakia. Other Czechoslovak spokesmen believe that most of the 2,500,000 Sudetens will flee to the Reich before Czechoslovakia is completely liberated, and only those with perfectly clear consciences will care to remain. . . Dr. Benes declared that the Czechoslovak COMMUNIST PARTY, now twice its prewar size, will be included in the new government to be formed on the basis of resistance parties.

LETTERS exchanged between Red Army front fighters and their families and friends last year would, if laid end to end, form a 1,250 mile strip from Stalingrad to beyond Berlin, Tass estimated. Thousands of postmen, who also delivered 45,000,000 Moscow newspapers to the front on the day of publication, were decorated for bravery. . . The DNEPERSTROY dam and power station will be fully reconstructed next year. The vast mass of debris has already been cleared away and the Komsomols—Communist Youth—of Zaporozhe have already spent 60,000 work days on reconstruction.

Chungking's appointment of notoriously defeatist GEN. HO YING-CHING, ousted War Minister to the key post of commander in chief of ground forces was sharply questioned by the New York China Daily News. . . IZVESTIA wrote: "Chinese patriots and friends of China abroad agree that the military situation in China can undergo a radical change only in the event that the political crisis at home is overcome, and only if national unity is reached, and a decisive democratization of the state achieved."

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## LOWDOWN

LaMotta Formidable Foe, But Ray to Kayo Him Tonight

By Nat Low

There has been so much excitement over the return of Ray Robinson to the Garden ring that Jake LaMotta, his opponent for the night—or at least a part of it—has been completely overlooked. Everything that has been said of Ray is true; he is one of the great fighters of all time and there are many who consider him to be the greatest battler.

But LaMotta is no stumblebum who will be knocked off his feet by reputation alone. Indeed, the two times Ray did beat the Bronx middleweight he had to punch fast and hard all night and in one of the two fights he had to get off the floor to do it.

LaMotta is one of the strongest men we've ever seen. He is built like a tank and is almost impossible to floor. Ray has pounded at his button for 30 rounds now and has never even had him close to a knock-down—and you cannot find a harder or cleaner hitter than Robinson anywhere in the world.

The Bronx scrapper is mainly a climb-all-over-you type of fighter whose bull-like rushes accompanied by savage left hooks and right crosses can burst through any defense no matter how magnificently set up. For a long-limbed person like Ray who needs plenty of maneuvering space to work his piston-like arms, LaMotta represents a tough and ever-dangerous obstacle.

If you recall, it has been precisely this type of fighter who has shown to best advantage against Robinson. Little Marty Servo, who swarmed all over an opponent and could take a hammer blow on the jaw without even blinking his eyes, gave Ray more trouble than all the fancy boxers and hard hitters he ever fought.

And what Servo didn't have—heft, stamina and punching ability—LaMotta does have and in plentiful quantities.

But now that we've said all this, in order to point up the overlooked fact that Ray is not fighting a pushover this evening, we must say what we have been saying for some time. Ray Robinson is the best little fighter we've ever seen and for more reasons than one he wants to do his best tonight.

In his three previous fights with LaMotta Robinson hit hard and often but always held back a little for fear of injuring his hands on the stone hard structure of LaMotta's jaw and head. If his hands have healed in the two years since he first injured them he will unleash an attack against LaMotta such as hasn't been seen round these parts since Joe Louis rent asunder the Aryan Superman Schmeling in the first round of their second bout in 1938.

Thus, we are looking for Robinson to knock out LaMotta this evening, even though we are fully aware that the Bronxite has never before been knocked off his feet, let alone flattened.

Tubby Raskin, Brooklyn College's genial basketball coach, certainly deserves a big hand for the job he's done this season with "two" teams. Before the scandal broke a few weeks back he had fashioned the best court team in the school's history but the expulsion from school of the five varsity men left him practically bare of cage talent. The whole mess was a terrible blow to Tubby, who is one of the nicer guys in sports and certainly one of the better coaches.

But as soon as he got over the shock of the thing he set about to salvage something from the mess and the something has turned out to be quite good. Nat Holman had the scare of the season Wednesday night when his Beavers came from behind in the very last minutes of play to nip the inspiring Kingsmen, 57-54. Indeed, it looked for a long while as if the Beavers were going to suffer the biggest upset of the season. But the inexperience of the Kingsmen finally told.

## The Adventures of Richard—

The Mysterious Man of Flatbush

By Mike Singer

For a whole day the excitement on the block has been terrific. The mysterious figure that had looked into Mr. Pepper's living room the night before and had disappeared up the fire-escape when Mrs. Pepper practically demolished the house with her screams, was still a mystery.

Mr. Solario, the superintendent, had searched the roof. Then cops had come and questioned the neighbors. But the next day the kids took up the hunt—and that, not the mystery man, is why the street hasn't gotten over the excitement yet.

No-Nose, the next day, said he saw a strange man walking down the roof of his house.

"What'd he look like?" Mr. Solario asked.

"He had a head what came to a point and he had long fingernails and, and—" No-Nose was now sputtering—"he wore a fur coat with ears on it."

Mr. Solario looked long and hard at No-Nose.

"Look liar," he said, "I ain't asking for no fairy tales about guys with ears on their coats. Did you or did you not see a guy come from the roof?"

Flekel, who can weave a tale of his own, interrupted:

"I say a man in the cellar. He was looking in the boiler."

"Chee, maybe he's going to blow up the house," Menash warned.

"I'm the guy what's going to blow up soon," Mr. Solario almost shrieked. "You kids better stop this Frankenstein talk. The neighbors are scared enough as it is."

"A-a-a-a, who's scared?" No-Nose sneered, "if we see him we'll hold him for the cops."

"If you see anybody just keep quiet," Solario replied, "I'd rather he escaped than have you make up stories about what you see."

"Suppose he got a gun, can we bop him first?" Menash asked.

Mrs. Moran and Mrs. Mendelbaum walked by together. Mr. Solario greeted them and added: "If you hear anything about a man with a pointed head or something, forget it. It's just these kids making it up."

"Yes," Mrs. Moran said, "I can imagine what monsters they'll be seeing around here for a while."

"Monsters!" No-Nose was hurt. "Ok, fellas, we ain't gonna look for no mystery men, they won't believe us anyway."

## The Roundup: Ray Favored; Bruins Lose

By PHIL GORDON

Ray Robinson, who faces Jake LaMotta, the only man ever to beat him, is a 2½ to 1 favorite to win tonight in the ten round bout at Madison Square Garden which is expected to draw to eighteen thousand fans who will pay approximately \$75,000.

DePaul heads the list of teams in the running for bids to the National Invitation Basketball Tournament at the Garden next month. Other fives in the running include St. John's, CCNY and NYU from the met area, Utah, Bowling Green, Kentucky, Tennessee, RPI Penn State, Albright and Temple.

The Chicago Black Hawks did the Rangers a big favor Wednesday night when they beat the Boston Bruins 5 to 0 in the Windy City this keeping the Blueshirts only four points behind a playoff berth. If the Rangers won last night from the Detroit Red Wings it will be a merry scrap right down to the wire.

Mystery Note: Gunder Hagg's whereabouts are still unknown. If you run into him won't you please inform the AAU? He's supposed to compete at the Garden Saturday night.

Incidentally, at the AAU meet Saturday Elmore Harris and Jimmy Herbert, will resume their duel. Herbert, who took the first two races, was beaten for the first time last week in the 500. It should be quite an affair tomorrow.

Poor Dave Farrell, his hero, Lou Novikoff, who was supposed to be the "greatest slugger of all time" yesterday was returned to Los Angeles of the Coast League.

## Food Acreage

One reason men no longer clear American forests to make way for food crops is that 40,000,000 acres once used to grow feed for work animals now grow food for humans.

### 11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF-Round of Life  
WOR-News; Talk; Music  
WJZ-Breakfast With Breneman  
WABC-Amanda-Sketch  
WQXR-Alma Dettinger, News  
11:15-WEAF-Rosemary-Sketch  
WABC-Second Husband  
11:30-WEAF-Star Playhouse  
WOR-Take It Easy Time  
WJZ-News; Music  
WABC-Bright Horizon  
WQXR-Concert Music  
11:45-WEAF-David Harum  
WOR-What's Your Idea?  
WABC-Aunt Jennie  
11:55-WOR-Lanny and Ginger, Songs

### NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF-News Reports  
WOR-News; Music  
WJZ-Glamour Manor  
WABC-News; Kate Smith's Chat  
12:15-WEAF-Talk-Maggi McNeill  
WABC-Big Sister  
12:30-WEAF-United States Marine Band  
WOR-News; The Answer Man  
WJZ-News; Farm-Home Makers  
WABC-Helen Trent  
12:45-WABC-Our Gal Sunday  
1:00-WEAF-Mary Margaret McBride  
WOR-Jack Bundy's Album  
WJZ-H. R. Baukhage, News  
WABC-Life Can Be Beautiful  
1:15-WOR-Lopes Orchestra  
WJZ-Women's Exchange Show  
WABC-Ma Perkins  
1:30-WEAF-Bernardine Flynn, News  
1:45-WEAF-Morgan Beatty, News  
WOR-American Women's Jury  
WJZ-Galen Drake  
WABC-The Geldbergs

### 2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF-The Guiding Light  
WOR-Cedric Foster, News  
WJZ-John B. Kennedy, News  
WABC-Joyce Jordan, M.D.  
2:15-WEAF-Today's Children  
WOR-Talk-Jane Cowl  
WJZ-Galen Drake  
WABC-Two on a Clue  
2:30-WEAF-Woman in White  
WOR-News; Never Too Old  
WJZ-Ladies, Be Seated  
WABC-Perry Mason  
WQXR-Greenroom Music  
2:45-WEAF-Betty Crocker-Talk  
WABC-Tena and Tim  
3:00-WEAF-A Woman of America  
WOR-Martha Deane Program  
WJZ-Correspondents Abroad  
WABC-Mary Marlin  
3:15-WEAF-Ma Perkins  
WJZ-Chester Bowles-Talk  
WABC-The High Places  
WQXR-Talk-Eli Colby  
3:30-WEAF-Pepper Young  
WOR-Rambling With Gambling  
WJZ-Appointment With Life  
WABC-Sing Along Club  
3:45-WEAF-Right to Happiness

## St. John's Turns In Still Another Classic

Even to those fans who come to expect periodic basketball miracles of St. John's, Wednesday's 34-30 victory over NYU was something of a surprise. The Violets seemed to have every edge. They were bigger, faster and better conditioned. They had more reserves of a higher caliber and they have one of the most powerful offenses in the country, averaging some 63 points a game.

Yet when the contest was over they were beaten and beaten thoroughly even though only four seemingly small points separated them from their conquerors.

The reason for this lies in the fact that from beginning to end of what was a tense, bitter and grueling struggle, the Indians were in command, never for a moment losing the extraordinary cohesiveness which is the earmark of every Lapchick-coached team, forcing their opponents into errors and then exploiting those errors immediately and emphatically and, finally, at all times making the Violets play their (St. John's) type of game.

As the game unfolded it was obvious that the Violets were far off form—they scored only five goals in the entire first half—yet when you probed deeper you could see that they were being forced "off form" by the tactics of the Indians who refused, among other things, to meet the Violet fast break attack head on, thus not allowing the speedy NYUers plenty of room under the baskets.

Instead of meeting fast break with fast break—and this would have been death for them—the Indians played possession, holding the ball for long periods every time they got it and carefully and deliberately setting up each play until they could spring a man underneath for a sure-shot layup. Immediately upon scoring they would double-time it back to mid-court and throw up their impassable defensive barrier which consisted of waving arms, magnificent switching and implacably tenacious guarding that, after a while, had the Violets running about aimlessly, committing sophomoric errors and engaging in childish and frantic shots at a bas-

ket they could hardly even see.

This grim man to man defense of the Indians held the city's third and fourth high scorers, Al Grenert and Sid Tanenbaum, to two and five points respectively and there will be a lot of basketball played before you will witness a defensive exhibition the equal of that Hy Gotkin and Bill Kotsors put on this night.

Besides holding the redoubtable Grenert to one field Gotkin came through with 12 points himself to become the high scorer for the game—an honor usually not afforded him.

This was not a brilliantly played game. But it was tense all the way and for the entire second half not more than three points ever separated the teams. But whenever the Violets came within a point or two of the Indians, where another goal could have turned the tide, the Redmen played even more deliberately than before, invariably sinking the vital shot and drawing out to a more comfortable lead. In the clutch they were always the masters and even the Doubting Thomases must admit this.

St. John's is not, by far, the best team in the country or even in the east. But the Indians will never lose a game on their own accord. They'll have to be beaten into submission and it will take a lot of basketball to accomplish this. Ask NYU.—NAT LOW.

## NAACP Calls Off Annual Conference

In accordance with the request of War Mobilization Director James P. Byrnes for cancellation of all unessential travel and conferences numbering more than 50 persons, the board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People voted to call off the annual conference scheduled to be held in Cincinnati in June, 1945.

## RADIO

WMCA-570 Kc.  
WEAF-660 Kc.  
WOR-710 Kc.  
WJZ-770 Kc.  
WNYC-830 Kc.  
WABC-880 Kc.  
WINS-1000 Kc.  
WEVD-1330 Kc.  
WNEW-1180 Kc.  
WLIB-1190 Kc.  
WHN-1050 Kc.  
WOV-1230 Kc.  
WENY-1460 Kc.  
WQXR-1500 Kc.

4:00-WEAF-Backstage Wife-Sketch  
WOR-News; Jay Johnson, Songs  
WJZ-Westbrook Van Voorhis, News  
WABC-House Party  
4:15-WEAF-Stella Dallas-Sketch  
WJZ-Tell Me, Doctor  
4:25-WABC-News Reports  
4:30-WEAF-Lorenzo Jones  
WOR-Food and Home Forum  
WJZ-Report from Overseas  
WABC-Feature Story  
4:45-WEAF-Young Widder Brown  
WJZ-Hop Harrigan  
WABC-Recorded Music  
5:00-WEAF-When a Girl Marries  
WOR-Uncle Don  
WJZ-Terry and the Pirates  
WABC-First in the Air  
WQXR-News; Man About Town  
5:15-WEAF-Portia Faces Life  
WOR-Superman  
WJZ-Dick Tracy  
WQXR-Fun With Music  
5:30-WEAF-Just Plain Bill  
WOR-House of Mystery  
WJZ-Jack Armstrong  
WABC-Terry Allen, Songs  
WMCA-News; Jerry Baker, Songs  
WQXR-Temple Emanu-El Service  
5:45-WOR-Adventures of Tom Mix  
WJZ-Captain Midnight  
WABC-Wilderness Road

### 6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF-News Reports  
WOR-Sydney Moseley, News  
WJZ-Kiernan's News Corner  
WABC-Quincy Howe, News  
6:15-WEAF-Concert Music  
WOR-Ramona, Songs  
WJZ-Ethel and Albert  
WABC-Lyn Murray Orchestra  
6:30-WOR-Fred Vandeventer, News  
WJZ-News; Whose War?—Talk  
WABC-Sally Moore, Songs  
WMCA-Leon Pearson, Comments  
6:40-WEAF-Sports-Bill Stern  
6:45-WEAF-Lowell Thomas  
WOR-Sports-Stan Lomax  
WJZ-Peggy Mann, Songs  
WABC-The World Today-News  
WMCA-Recorded Music  
6:55-WABC-Joseph C. Harach, News  
7:00-WEAF-Supper Club, Variety  
WJZ-Correspondents Abroad  
WABC-Jack Kirkwood Show  
WQXR-Lisa Sergio, News  
7:15-WEAF-John W. Vandercrook, News  
WOR-The Answer Man  
WJZ-Raymond Gram Swing  
WABC-Brotherhood Week Show

WMCA-Five Star Final  
WQXR-Operetta Music  
7:30-WEAF-Al Roth's Orchestra  
WOR-Variety Musicale  
WJZ-The Lone Ranger  
WABC-Variety Musicale  
WMCA-J. Raymond Walsh, News  
WQXR-Treasury of Music  
7:45-WEAF-H. V. Kaitenbory, News  
WMCA-Ted Martin, Songs  
WHN-Johannes Steel, News  
8:00-WEAF-Highways in Melody  
WOR-Ocell Brown, News  
WJZ-Stars of the Future  
WABC-The Aldrich Family-Play  
8:15-WOR-Curt Massey, Songs  
8:30-WEAF-Duffy's Tavern-Ed Gardner  
WOR-Freedom of Opportunity  
WJZ-Army Nurse-Play  
WABC-Adventures of the Thin Man  
8:55-WABC-Bill Henry, News

### 9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF-Frank Munn, Tenor; Evelyn MacGregor, Contralto; Chorus  
WOR-Gabriel Heatter, News  
WJZ-Famous Jury Trials  
WABC-It Pays to Be Ignorant  
WQXR-Worldwide News  
9:15-WOR-Real Stories  
WQXR-Tom Scott, Songs  
9:30-WEAF-People Are Funny  
WOR-Double or Nothing-Quiz  
WJZ-Spotlight Band  
WABC-That Brewster Boy  
WMCA-Quizdom Class  
WQXR-Musical Festival  
10:00-WEAF-Amos 'n' Andy  
WOR-Boxing Bout  
WJZ-Sammy Kaye Varieties  
WABC-Jimmy Durante, Comedy  
10:15-WQXR-Beatrice Merz, Soprano  
10:30-WEAF-Sports-Bill Stern  
WJZ-The Doctors Talk It Over  
WABC-Stage Door Canteen  
10:45-WEAF-To Be Announced  
WJZ-Letter to Your Service Man  
WQXR-The Tale Teller  
11:00-WEAF-News; Music  
WJZ, WABC-News; Music  
11:05-WJZ-William S. Gailmor  
11:30-WEAF-The World's Great Novels  
12:00-WEAF-WABC-News; Music  
WJZ, WMCA-News; Music  
WQXR-News Reports

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# When Publishers Are Peculiarly Coy

THROUGH OUR GUNS: A GROUP OF WAR POEMS, by Aaron Kramer. (Privately Printed by the Author, 23-20 28 Ave., Astoria 2, L. I., N. Y.) 25 cents.

Reviewed by SAMUEL PUTNAM

It is, indeed, a sadly revealing commentary on the attitude of American publishers toward the poets of this People's War—on their responsibility for that alleged dearth of good war poetry concerning—

which we have heard so much—when an Aaron Kramer, whose "Till the Grass Is Ripe for Dancing" won such unanimous recognition from the critics a couple of years ago, has to bring out a volume like this on his own initiative and presumably at his own expense.

There is no question as to Mr. Kramer's poetic ability; let that be understood. Personally, I know of no one who would challenge it. Why is it, then, when he writes about the war, about Meyer Levin and the five Sullivans, the Odessa partisans and Sevastopol, Marshal Tito and the Red fliers, never-to-be-forgotten Guernica, the sinking of a refugee ship by the Nazis, etc.—why is it that his poems must, so to speak, go a-begging and the author be compelled, like more than one distinguished predecessor, to hawk his own highly valued but (so they would tell him) unsaleable wares?

## THE PUBLISHERS

I think it is time that we stopped blaming it on the poets and hauled the publishers over the coals.

Mr. Kramer himself, it is possible, would not agree with me in this particular instance. I was about to say that he is an exceedingly modest young man; but it is not that; it is, simply, that he has a highly developed critical sense which he applies to his own work, and he perhaps would tell us that these poems are left-overs, not enough to make a volume but merely worthy of preservation for the record.

As a matter of fact, he has hinted to me that he is not entirely satisfied with them, that he does not feel that they represent his best work. However, I do not always take a poet's work any more than I do that of a painter at the artist's own valuation, and this is one of the cases where I must disagree. It seems to me that a number of the pieces in this book show Mr. Kramer at his most characteristic best, while the little collection as a whole possesses a unity of theme and of style that makes it unique among the not too many verse volumes inspired by the war that have seen the light of print.

## IN TUNE WITH TODAY

If the author finds that the reviewers are a bit shy—as they have been—in this case, let him not be too hard on them, poor fellows! for reviewing poetry is a tough job at best, and it is trebly so when a poet comes along with something as new as that which Mr. Kramer has to offer. The trouble is that most "critics" have compartmented minds; their trade makes them that way, from following the occupational line of least resistance.

By way of pertinent example, they can and do understand a poet who is endowed, as Mr. Kramer happens to be, with a light and airy grace—a "gossamer-like fantasy," as they would have said back in the days of the late lamented Queen. They can understand this, providing—providing the poet confines himself to themes that are light and graceful. It was, I believe, this grace that they sensed, and rightly so, in "Till the Grass Is Ripe for Dancing" although even here I thought I could detect a slight note of uneasiness, due to the seriousness of the subject-matter.

For—and this is the point—your compartmented and compartmenting "critic" expects the poet of war and the anti-fascist struggle with all their attendant horrors to be—well, anything except graceful and charming. The bard who sings of Guernica or Sevastopol is tacitly expected either to be shrill and overwrought, in which case he is justly condemned; or else touched with something of the cold, hard, not to say cruel detachment that

is inherent in the themes he writes about.

Aaron Kramer is neither overwrought nor detached. Without any faltering or dodging, he writes of all the horrors and atrocities to which our modern fascist-ridden world is heir; yet with it all he remains perhaps the most delicate and subtle poet that we have, in his imagery, his rhythms, his diction, and in that elusive overall quality, indefinable in words, that is best encompassed by the word style—the style of the man, of the individual, behind the artist.

In reading the present collection, Remembrance of Ronsard, I somehow could not help thinking of one of my favorite poets of the past to whom I turn for pure relaxation and enjoyment—"escape," if you will—when I feel that I have earned a little escape, a moment's pause for refreshment in a clear and beautiful pool of words: the sixteenth century Ronsard. Ronsard was anything but a social-minded poet. He lived oblivious to the horrors of his time, including the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre. But had he, conceivably, become artistically conscious of those horrors, had he chosen to see them and to put them into his poems, I think he might have written somewhat as Aaron Kramer does:

*Meyer Levin's head  
drums with memories of bombs  
upon a breast of ocean bed.  
Around him quilts of sea weed  
lie;  
with mother arms  
the water rocks and hums a  
lullaby. . . .*

All this—a socially conscious Ronsard—is admittedly a large order for the run-of-the-mill poetry reviewer, not to mention the publisher. Can this be the reason why these gentlemen—and ladies—have been so coy? Or is it simply that they don't care for the subjects that interest Mr. Kramer? Is this why he has to publish himself?

In any case, there is no reason why we should deprive ourselves of the rare experience of reading a poet of this sort. I hope we may all become his customers.

# Round Table On Postwar Books

"New Markets for Books" featuring William H. Levitt, director of the United Automobile Workers Labor Book Club, will be explored by experts in the book trade March 7 at a round-table discussion sponsored by the Book Guild, United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO. The forum will be held on Wednesday at 8:00 p. m. at the White Collar Center, 30 East 29 St., New York City.

The first of a series of discussions on the book industry after the war, the forum will be chaired by Angus Cameron, editor, Little Brown & Co. In addition to Mr. Levitt, other speakers include Peggy Byrnes, head book buyer at Macy's; Philip Van Doren Stern, manager, Editions for the Armed Services, Council on Books in Wartime; Lee Weber, manager, Doubleday Doran bookshop.

The Labor Book Club has created quite a stir in the trade. While the forum will discuss the effect this project will have on the industry, it will also deal with other forms of expansion after the war.

## BOOK NOTES

John Hersey's A Bell for Adano has been named the first selection of the Labor Book Club recently organized by the United Automobile Workers.

Hersey's novel has already sold 128,000 copies exclusive of book clubs and special editions. A Russian translation was published recently in Moscow, where Mr. Hersey is serving as a correspondent.

The play version by Paul Osborn, starring Fredric March as Major Joppolo, is a smash hit on Broadway.

Julian Messner, Inc., is offering a prize of \$3,000 for "the best book promoting racial or religious tolerance in America." The manuscript may be a novel, biography, historical or scientific work, play, or poem. Purpose of the contest is "frankly to use words as a weapon for unity and tolerance among the greatest number of people." Manuscripts may be submitted up to January 1, 1946. Further information may be obtained from the publishers at 8 West 40 Street, New York, 18.

The Wings of the Dove is the first Henry James novel ever to be bought for the screen. It has been purchased by David O. Selznick.

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Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS  
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG

CENTURY THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 59th St.  
Evs. 8:30, Mats. SAT & WED., 2:30

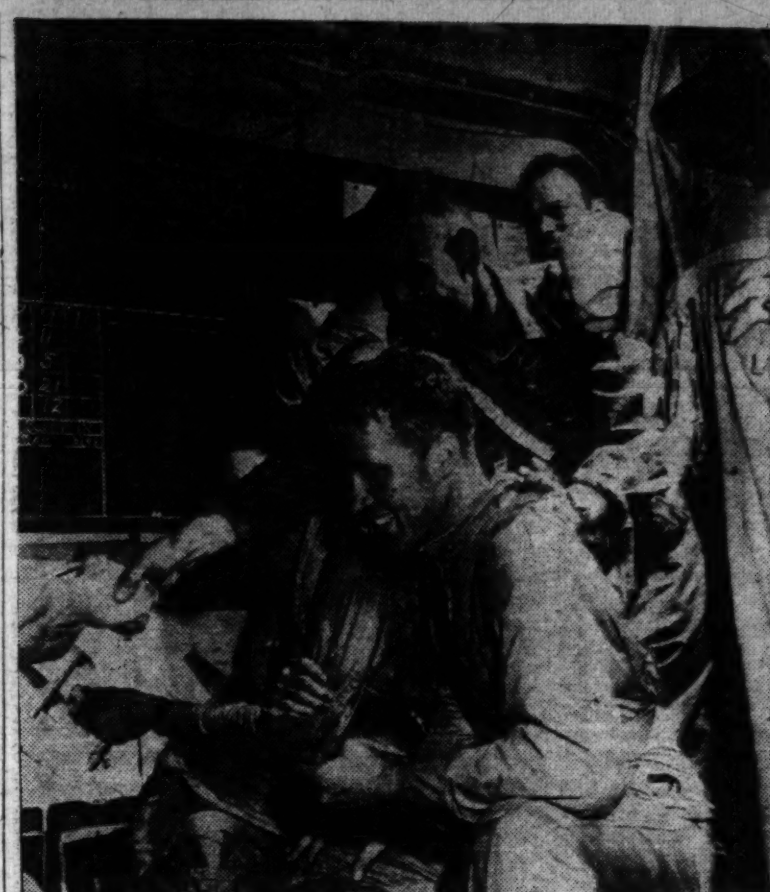
## CONCERT

TIMES HALL, Sun. Eve., Feb. 25th at 8:30

THE EUFFA SINGERS

(An Ensemble of Women's Voices)

DIRECTED BY HENRY EUFFA  
in a joint recital with HARRIET SERR, PIANIST



A scene from The Fighting Lady, 20th Fox full-length documentary of an aircraft carrier in action is still going strong in its sixth week at the Victoria Theatre.

# Feats in Printing By China Communists

The Chinese Communist administration behind Japanese lines in northeastern China's Shantung province printed and distributed a great number of newspapers, books and propaganda pamphlets during the past year "despite the Japanese blockade, continuous Japanese mopping up drives and the shortage of printing machinery," according to a Yen-an wireless dispatch reported today by the Federal Communications Commission.

The printing shop of the Communist newspaper, Daily Masses, alone printed some 31,190,000 copies of

newspapers and 678,000 books and pamphlets between January and November of last year in the coastal province, said the dispatch from the seat of the Communist regime in northern China.

Of the books and pamphlets, it said, 27 percent were textbooks, 37 percent propaganda pamphlets for psychological warfare and 25 percent popular books for general consumption.

This report, the Yen-an dispatch added, excluded printing done by privately owned shops and other Communist army organs.

## MOTION PICTURES

## BIG 3 CONFERENCE

SEE HISTORIC WORLD-SHAPING CRIMEA CONFERENCE AS ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN MEET TO MAP ROAD TO VICTORY AND LASTING PEACE.

LATEST FILMS BATTLE for LUZON

MACARTHUR'S MEN PUSH NORTHWARD. ENEMY TANKS AND MEN KNOCKED OUT IN ONE MORE TOUGH PHILIPPINE FIGHT.

EMBASSY NEWSREEL 42nd ST. & PARK AVE. (Airlines Terminal)  
46th ST. & B'WAY - 72nd ST. & B'WAY  
50th ST., RADIO CITY-BROAD ST., NEWARK

## NOW PLAYING

American Premiere

ANTON CHEKHOV

Film Festival

A Double Delight  
MARRIAGE and JUBILEE  
Two great comedies by the famous Russian writer featuring artists of the MOSCOW ART THEATRE

with ZOYA FODOROVA - VERA MARETSKAYA

STANLEY

7th AV. bet. 42d & 41st ST.

## RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

40th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 8:30 A.M.

"A SONG TO REMEMBER"

PAUL MUNI • MERLE OBERON

Introducing CORNEL WILDE

A Columbia Picture in TECHNICOLOR

Spectacular Stage Presentation

Pictures at: 8:45, 11:21, 1:58, 4:37, 7:35, 10:25

Stage Show at: 10:37, 1:15, 3:51, 6:39, 9:30

IRVING PLACE

14th St. & Union Square • GR. 5-6975

The Rainbow

Plus: "Russian National Overture," Songs From U.S.S.R.

EXTRA: "57,000 Nazis in Moscow"

STORY OF THE NEW CHINA

PAUL DORSON in "THE EMPEROR JONES"

STORY OF THE NEW CHINA

CITY 14th ST. bet. 4th & 5th AVE

## NEWARK

NEWARK OPERA HOUSE

Washington and Court Sts., Newark, N. J.

LAST 2 DAYS - FEB. 22, 24

THE SCHUBERT ANTHEM

MUSICAL ROMANCES

"They MET in MOSCOW"

An Anthology Picture

Cont. Fri. from 6:30 p. m., Sat. from 1:30 p. m.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC

125 E. 14

Moss Hart's

"Winged Victory"

From the Famous Broadway Show

— CO - FEATURE —

"Her Lucky Night," Andrews Sisters

JEFFERSON 14 ST. & 3rd AVE

"Can't Help Singing" &

Charlie Chan in "JADE MASK"



# Back Home After 30 Months in Nazi Prison

## Daily Worker

New York, Friday, February 23, 1945



It was a great day Wednesday for these repatriated merchant seaman who had come home after almost three years in a German prison camp. At the left, pretty Virginia Akins looks on as her husband James holds his 2½-year-old child Elaine, who had never seen her father before. Above, center, is Joseph Thatch, whose only kin is a sister in Kiev, Russia. Thatch was born in Yalta, and came to this country in his youth. At the right, we see NMU'er Joe Rose of Baltimore, being greeted by a joyous WAC.

[Story on Page 3]

—Daily Worker Photos

## Stettinius Brings Yalta Program To Inter-American Conference

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22 (UP).—U. S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., tonight outlined five major objectives of United States Foreign policy, pledging his country to crush Germany and Japan, with participation in a world organization to insure the peace of the world.

In an address to the delegates of the inter-American conference—his first major address since becoming Secretary of State—Stettinius asserted that two wars have taught the United States that "war must be stopped at the point, whatever point it may be on the surface of the earth, where war begins."

Stettinius devoted his address to a review of the accomplishments of the Crimea conference of the Big Three in which he participated, and said that he and President Roosevelt were agreed that the results of that conference "greatly advanced" these five basic objectives of U. S. foreign policy.

1. The earliest possible defeat of the aggressors.
2. Control of Germany and Japan so that neither can ever again have the military and industrial capacity to make war.
3. The right of all peoples to choose their own form of government as outlined in the Crimea declaration on liberated Europe.
4. Establishment of a world organization to insure the peace of the world, by force if necessary.
5. Determination to wage war

with the other United Nations "with equal vigor and unity against hunger, poverty, ignorance and disease."

Stettinius called on the leaders of the American republics to "stamp out utterly every vestige of Nazi influence in this hemisphere," and warned that the western hemisphere still faced "the danger of secret Nazi-fascist infiltration" into its political and economic life.

He said the conference must work toward the same objectives envisaged by the Big Three.

"We must," he said, "be on the alert for the flight to this hemisphere of Nazi funds and Nazi underground leaders who will seek to find a refuge here as a base for an ultimate comeback."

He declared the voting formula for world security adopted at the Big Three meeting recognized "the two essential elements of a successful world organization."

These, he said are unity of action by the "great powers who alone have the military and industrial strength to prevent aggression," and the equal sovereignty of all nations, large and small "who must act together to create the essential conditions of lasting peace."

He pledged that the United States would cooperate with the other republics to iron out their economic troubles during the war-to-peace transition, and called for "positive measures" to promote constantly rising levels of international trade among the Americas.

## The Veteran Commander

### KONEV STRIKES AGAIN

MARSHAL KONEV was the first one to strike again in the new phase of the Battle of Central Germany. This was to be expected, if only because he is the one whose lines of communications are the least extended (he has clear lines from Warsaw and Lublin to Steinau, Glogau and Breslau, while Zhukov's main lines are obstructed by the enemy in Poznan).

Konev by a vigorous blow and advance has reached the lower Neisse and has outflanked the fortress of Guben from the north and south. Slightly to the south he is striking for an objective of the greatest importance—the "power-grid" centering in the area around Bautzen, between Dresden and Lauban. This grid supplies Berlin with some 80 percent of its electric power. If Konev succeeds in cutting the transmission lines between the grid and Berlin, the German capital will be paralyzed at the crucial moment of the grand assault. Therefore, watch for hard battles on the approaches to Goerlitz which is on the northeastern fringe of the grid, as well as along the Weiswasser-Sentfenberg line where the power lines can be cut. Clearly, the Germans will fight for their power supply like mad.

In East Prussia, the late Cherniakhovsky's successor (whoever he might be) is compressing the Germans in the Zinten-Braunsberg pocket which now has an area of less than 500 square miles. North of Königsberg the Germans are attempting to break out of the city in the direction of the port of Pillau, probably hoping for evacuation by sea. They have been beaten back with great losses (such as 60 tanks destroyed in one day).

Marshal Rokossovsky is advancing toward Danzig and has captured the large junction of Czersk, some 40 miles southwest of Danzig.

Near Komarno on the Danube, between the Hron and Z. itva, continued German attacks have been thwarted (the Germans in this area lost 39 tanks in one day).

IN THE West Generals Patton and Crerar (Canadian) have made sizable gains in the valley of the Saar, near its confluence with the Moselle and in the area of captured Goch. The Seventh (Patch) is attacking near Saarbrücken. However, all these actions still bear the stamp of "preliminaries to an offensive."

OUR Marines on Iwo have gained possession of the southwestern third of the island which looks like a pork chop with its bone pointing to the southwest. They have captured one airfield and are on the outskirts of the second (and last).

Hysteria about our losses continues in the headlines. We have lost so far about 4,500 of which a comparatively small part has been killed (more than 3,200 wounded have already been evacuated). This is a good deal of casualties for three divisions. Granted. But let us not forget that Iwo is an outpost which is only 85 miles further from Tokyo than Vladivostok which is always mentioned by our papers as a place from which we could "liquidate Japan in no time, if only those Russians would give us bases." No wonder then that the Japanese fight very hard for that little island. Our losses are not large in proportion to the importance of a stepping stone which is less than half the distance to Tokyo than any other spot where our troops are today.

## RAF Planes Attack Berlin

LONDON, Feb. 22 (UP).—The Royal Air Force attacked Berlin tonight, the Air Ministry disclosed officially.

## 3 San Quentin Condemned Are Recaptured

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Feb. 22 (UP).—Three murderers, under sentence of death, attempted to escape today from the death row cell block at San Quentin prison. One of the prisoners was shot before all three were overpowered by guards.

The wounded man was Alfred Cavezos, 39, scheduled to be executed in the lethal gas chamber tomorrow. His companions were Djolry Nagle, 33, and S. J. Kelso, 25.

## Nazi Slaver Leaps to His Reward

AACHEN, Germany, Feb. 22 (UP).—Johann Dell, 52, coal mine boss and professed Nazi, couldn't take it today when he faced retribution for his war crimes, and leaped out of a window on the fourth floor of Aachen's prison.

A few minutes before, he had been insisting to officers of the American

Army that he had treated Soviet war prisoners assigned to his coal mine as he would have treated his own children.

"He had it coming, the dirty liar," said Sgt. Paul J. Schurpf, who had been the interrogator.

Schurpf was standing in the marble-paved courtyard of the

prison, over the broken body lying there in a pool of its own blood. It looked dead, but medical men found life and carried it off for treatment. Doctors doubted they could maintain life for long.

A week ago, Dell admitted participation in flogging Russian pris-

